The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,843. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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Ten Lines and under	Rs.	4 0
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Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for not finding a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

KERNIN—July 14th, at the European General Hospital, of cholera, William Kernin, late Guard G. I. P. Railway.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

BEADON.—At Darjeeling, on the 2nd July, the wife of the Hon. C. Beadon, of a son.

SMITH—At 44, Garden Reach, on the 4th July, the wife of Captain W. Smith, of a son.

DEATH.

BROWN—At Akyab, on the 1st July, of convulsions, Ellen Amelia, the infant daughter of Charles J. Brown, Esq., aged 10 months and 27 days.

MADRAS.

DEATHS.

DeBEAUX—At St. Thome, on the 5th July, of inflammation of the lungs, Mr. J. L. DeBeaux, aged 43 years.

HODGSON—At Ootacamund, on the 1st July, Captain Robert Hodgson, late H. M. 8th Royal Irish Hussars.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTH.

HEARSEY—At Nynee Tal, on the 29th June, the wife of Lieutenant A. W. Hearsey, H. M.'s 107th Regiment, of a son.

DEATHS.

CONLAN—At Simla, on the 2nd instant, of bronchitis, Bernard Blackburn, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. T. Conlan.

STEWART—At Silchar, on the 24th June, of brain fever, Charles Bathurst Stewart, Esq., aged 37 years.

PLATTS—At Cawnpore, on the 5th July, of acute dysentery, Hubert Field, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Platts, aged 10½ months.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship KURRACHEE, 700 Tons, 140 H. P., Captain COTTIER, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the English Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Shippers are particularly requested to send off their Cargo as early as possible, bearing in mind the early arrival of the English Mail Steamers during the S. W. monsoon.

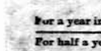
Bombay, 13th July 1864.

PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to the Persian Gulf on the 16th August, touching at Muscat, Sunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Lingy if sufficient inducement offer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.



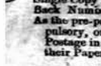
THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) Screw Steam Ship PENANG 850 Tons, 160 H. P. Captain F. BLIGH, will be despatched on the 15th July with Mails, Passengers and Cargo for the Ports of Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Pamben, Negapatam, Porto Novo, Cuddalore, Pondicherry, Carical, Coconada, Masulipatam, Vizagapatam and Madras.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—The S. S. "INDIA," 1040 tons, 250 H. P., Captain Gamie, will be despatched on the above voyage on the 1st August at noon.

BOMBAY CHINA AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)

STEAM TO CALCUTTA.



WILL leave Bombay for Kurrachee at 4 P.M., on SATURDAY, 16th July 1864.

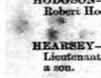
For Freight or Passage apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.

No. 7, Rampart Row.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

(To sail about 22nd instant.)



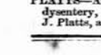
THE well known and favorite Ship ROBERT SMALL, Captain DARKE, has two commodious Cabins available, offering a desirable opportunity for Passengers.

FOR CHARTER.

THE Swedish Ship AMAZON, of 367 Tons British measurement, and A 1 at Lloyd's, is open for Charter to any Ports.

Apply to the Captain at CURSETJEE AND EDULJEE, opposite Custom House.

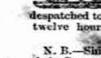
FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE fine A 1 Iron Clipper Ship "KING ARTHUR." Apply to Captain MARSHALL, at Messrs. CURSETJEE AND EDULJEE, Forbes Street.

Bombay, 5th July 1864.

FOR CALCUTTA WITH QUICK DESPATCH.



The New A. 1 for 14 years Clipper Ship, "THE SIR JAMSETJEE FAMILY," H. WILSON, Commander. For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE & Co.

Bombay, 14th July 1864.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Bark JOHANNA to be hereafter called the JOHN RENTON, 469 Tons, will have quick despatch. For Freight apply to

A. H. BUSCHKE & Co., Agents.

SHIP FOR SALE.—The good Ship "ADMIRAL," formerly running as a Packet Ship between New York and Havre, 929 Tons American Register, 962 Tons English Register, 5/6 2.1 in veritas. She is in first-rate order and ready for sale. Apply to Captain SMITH on board, or to LAWRENCE & Co., Agents for Owners.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods ex ships *Dhuleep Singh* and *Morayshire*, consigned to order, landed and warehoused at the Elphinstone Bunder, are requested to take delivery forthwith as the matter of Warehouse rent is necessarily heavy.

Bombay, 11th July 1864. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES PER SHIP "MORAYSHIRE," FROM LONDON.—It is hereby notified for the information of Consignees, that as the Ship is being materially delayed for want of Boats, all Goods for which boats are not alongside as they come to hand, are being landed at the most convenient Bunders, on account and risk of the concerned, and will be retained until payment of such expenses as may be incurred.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, 11th July 1864. Agents Ship *Morayshire*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per Ship *Wellington*, GEO. ANDERSON, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which they will be landed at their cost and risk.

Captain Ditchburn will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it once leaves the Ship's Deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,

Agents for Captain and Owners of the *Wellington*.

Bombay, 15th June 1864.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per ship *Canada Belle*, Captain HENDERSON, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which, the same will be landed at their risk and expense.

Captain HENDERSON will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

All landing orders accompanied with Bill of Lading to be sent to the undersigned for countersignature.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,

Agents for Captain HENDERSON and Owners.

Bombay, 23rd June 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Eurotas*, Captain JEWSON, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which, the same will be landed at their risk and expense.

Captain JEWSON will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

All landing orders accompanied with Bill of Lading, to be sent to the undersigned for countersignature.

ASHBURNER, BELL & Co.,

Agents for Captain JEWSON and Owners.

Bombay, 9th July 1864.

NOTICE.—Shippers by the *Owen Glendower* are here informed, that in conformity with the arrangement notified to them by Circular and Advertisement, Captain NORRIS will forthwith proceed to transhipthe Cargo of the *Owen Glendower* to the Ship *Harmonides*, Captain ROBERT MORAN, for Liverpool, and they will therefore please take the necessary steps to protect their shipments by Insurance.

MACNEE & Co.,

Agents for Captain NORRIS and the Charterers of the *Owen Glendower*.

Bombay, 13th July 1864.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given to Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Defiance*, from London, that the ship is being greatly delayed for want of Boats, and that on and after to-morrow 16th instant, the Captain will be obliged to land the Cargo at the expense and risk of Consignees at such Bunders as may be found most convenient. Owing to the crowded state of the Custom House wharves and sheds Cargo landed there at present incurs very great risk of damages, and to this fact the attention of Consignees is particularly requested.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,

Bombay, 10th June 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE "AGINCOURT" having a full Poop in which no Cargo will be stowed, offers spacious accommodations for Passengers, and carrying a Stewardess, is a good opportunity for Families wishing to proceed to Liverpool the first week in July. Apply to Captain PENRICE on board, or to

LYON, BROTHERS & Co., Consignees.

MOTHERS, NURSES, INVALIDS.—Dr. RIDGE'S PATENT FOOD for Infants and Invalids, recommended by the Faculty, is a Cooked Farinaceous Food more nourishing and digestible than any other, and can be made ready for use without trouble in two minutes. Prevents acidity and wind.

Agents for India,

Bombay and Poona. TREACHER & Co.

WANTED A TICKET PRINTER, SALARY RUPEES 75 A MONTH.—None but those accustomed to Railway Ticket Printing, and having a fair knowledge of Gooderidge need apply. Applications accompanied by testimonials to be addressed to the undersigned.

R. C. STOVIN,

Chief Accountant B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

Parell, 13th July 1864.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED EUROPEAN, willing to make himself useful in any capacity where steadiness, industry, and integrity are required. Unexceptional references. Address "W.," care of Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—WANTED.—An energetic man, European or native, as Overseer to the Company's Brick Factory at Kirkee. He must be thoroughly acquainted with the making of Bricks in India. Apply by letter with certificates of character and pay required to the Secretary of the Company.

By order of the Directors,

A. CUMMING, Secretary.

Bombay, 30th June 1864.

THE FRENCH SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—The time for paying the Call and signing the Memorandums and Articles of Association of this Company is extended to THURSDAY, the 14th instant.

6th July 1864. W. H. CRAWFORD.

NOTICE.—We have from this date admitted MR. FREDERICK VIX as a partner in our firm, and we also granted our procuration to MR. CESAR HUNI.

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.

Bombay, 1st July 1864.

THE following Passages are required:—

FROM BOMBAY TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 20th June 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (LIMITED.)—The rate of interest allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal, will be two per cent. per annum, until further notice.

Bombay, 16th June 1864. W. F. WESCHE, Manager.

NOTICE.—The undersigned is prepared to undertake the sale and purchase of Shares and Stock of all kinds at market rates, on Commission.

Price lists and the best information regarding every description of Stock furnished on application.

Address—FRED. C. MARVAL, Bill, Share, and Stock Broker, 9, Rampart Row, Fort.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the Second Call of Rupees Fifty (Rs. 50) per Share is payable on or before the 31st July next, at the Bank of Bombay. Interest at the rate of nine per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls remaining unpaid after that date.

By order of the Board of Directors,

A. C. GUMPERT, Chairman.

Bombay, 30th June 1864.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that [illegible] after which date [illegible] be charged upon the unpaid Calls at the rate of [illegible] per annum.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 22nd June 1864.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are about to wind up their business in Bombay, and Notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against the Firm, and owing money to the Firm, are hereby required to send in their claims, and pay the amounts due from them on or before the 15th instant.

FRANGOPULO, AGELASTO & Co.

Bombay, 9th July 1864.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

બુમબાઈ જાઈંટ સ્ટોકધારક કારપોરેશંન (લીમીટેડ.)

THE Provisional Share Certificates in the Corporation will be issued on and after the 20th July on application to the undersigned at the Corporation's Offices, No. 24, Rampart Row.

By order of the Directors,

E. LIVINGSTON, Manager.

Bomay, 5th July 1864.

A TAVERN TO BE SOLD OUT.—THE AMERICAN SEAMEN'S HOME, No. 1, BURROWES' BANK, APOLLO BUNDER ROAD.—The fixtures of this House will be sold together with the License and Out-buildings, Bowling Alleys, and every thing complete.

Also, one Horse, Buggy, and Harness, all complete.

Several fine Dogs, and a splendid litter of Pups.

Several barrels of Brandy, Wine, Flour, in good order.

A large quantity of Beer and Cider and Wine.

3 or 4,000 dozens of empty Bottles, more or less.

Apply to J. R. LOW, on the premises.

N.B.—Immediate entry can be had.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.—For Sale, by Private Contract, the Masts, Yards, Rigging, and Sails, of the ship *Heerfoodhice*, also a quantity of miscellaneous small stores. Intending purchasers are invited to inspect these stores on Board, the ship now lying off Mazagon Bunder.

Particulars of sale may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

7, Rampart Row, 20th June 1864.

VIEGAS AND D'SOUZA'S PRESS, No. 16, CAVEL OR AGIARY LANE.—Newspapers, Periodicals, Pamphlets, Price Currents, Job and Book Printing of every description, Typographic and Lithographic Printing, Ornamental Printing, Printing in Colour and Gold, Writing, Visiting and Invitation Cards, &c. &c., will be executed with great care: also Book-binding Department is attached to the Press.

Specimens of various kinds of Printing can be seen at the Office.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Partnership subsisting between us the undersigned CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE BOTTLEBHOY, JOHN CLOVER, WILLIAM WALKER CLOVER, and JOSIAH BEAZLEY, as Merchants, at Bombay under the firm of JOHN CLOVER & Co., and at Liverpool in England under the firm of J. and W. CLOVER, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.—Dated this 30th day of June 1864.

CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE BOTTLEBHOY.
JOHN CLOVER.
WILLIAM WALKER CLOVER.
JOSIAH BEAZLEY.

Referring to the above notice, the undersigned beg to intimate that the business will be continued and carried on by them in Liverpool under the style and names of CURSETJEE, CLOVER & Co., and in Bombay JOHN CLOVER & Co.

CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE BOTTLEBHOY.
JOHN CLOVER.
JOSIAH BEAZLEY.

Bombay, 1st July 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited) will be held at our Office, on MONDAY the 8th day of August 1864, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when the following Resolutions which were passed at a General Meeting of the Company held on the 9th day of July 1864, will be submitted for confirmation:—

I. That the nominal value of the shares in the Company shall henceforth be Rupees 1,000 each, and that for each A and B share in the Capital of the Company six new fully paid up shares of the nominal value of Rupees 1,000 each be issued, and that for each C share in the Capital of the Company three new fully paid up shares of the nominal value of Rupees 1,000 each and three new shares of the nominal value of Rupees 1,000 each not fully paid up be issued.

II. That Clause 32 of Table B of Act XIX. of the Legislative Council of India shall not apply and that in lieu thereof the following shall be substituted:—

No business shall be transacted at any Meeting except the declaration of a dividend unless a quorum of shareholders is present at the commencement of such business. Twenty shareholders present in person or by proxy shall constitute a quorum.

W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers,

Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited.)

Bombay, 11th July 1864.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

શ્રી ઓરીએન્ટલ શીપઓનીંગ એશોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE.—THIRD CALL OF Rs. 250 PER SHARE.—The Shareholders of the Association are requested to pay into the Central Bank of Western India, the 3rd Call of Rs. 250 per Share, on or before the 1st of April next, after which date, Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on over-due Call, and the Shares will become liable to forfeiture.

S. P. FRAMJEE, Secretary and Treasurer,

Association's Office No. 31, Meadow Street.

Bombay, 25th February 1864.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The Half-yearly General Meeting of the Members of the Byculiah Club will be held at the Club House on WEDNESDAY, the 20th July next, at 5 P. M.

J. WRAY, Honorary Secretary.

Byculiah Club, 20th June 1864.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, and Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major J. T. ANNESLEY, Treasurer, Captain TURNER, Secretary.

NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, &c.—Timber of every description, Masts, Spars, Teakwood, Jungle Wood, and all kinds of Planks, Deals, Battan, Pine and other kinds of Timber, at moderate prices. Apply to BOMANJEE RUTTONJEE, Warree Bunder.

NAVIGATION AND LOCAL MARINE BOARD EXAMINATION.—The undersigned (who holds a Certificate (Extra) of Competency from the Board of Trade) having his Mornings from 7 to 10, and Evenings from 5 to 8, unoccupied, is prepared to give LESSONS IN NAVIGATION, and to prepare Candidates for Marine Board Examinations in accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Trade.

Testimonials can be seen on application.

References kindly permitted to:—

Captain J. W. YOUNG, C.B. (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Bombay Marine.
Captain W. C. BARKER, (late I.N.,)
Master Attendant.
Captain D. P. WILKINSON, (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Floating Barteries.
Captain HAYMAN, Shipping Master.
Captain DIXON, Lloyd's Surveyor.

The Shipmasters' Chronometers carefully tested and rates determined for them if required.

J. WILLIAMS,

5, Bake House Lane, Fort. Late Master R.N. & I.N.

UNITED MERCANTILE COMPANY, LIMITED.

યુનાઈટેડ મરકનટાયલ કંપની (લાનીટેડ.)

યુનાઇટેડ મરકનટાયલ કંપની લિમિટેડ.

NOTICE.—An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Office of the undersigned, on MONDAY the 18th July 1864, at 3 P. M., when the following resolution passed at a Special General Meeting of the Company on the 13th instant, will be submitted for confirmation in terms of Sec. XXXIX. of Act XIX. of 1857.

Resolution "That, of the words in brackets in the 3rd para: of the Memorandum of Association, the two words "Except Banking" be expunged, so as to admit of discount and other such business being done."

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,

Bombay, 15th June 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSE AND LAND PROPERTY SITUATED AT KURRACHEE.—To be sold at Kurrachee a large and pucka-built Dwelling House, situated in a quarter of the Town best adapted for private residences, being healthy, commanding fine views of Munora and the Harbour and in addition adjacent to the Public Offices and Church.

Also, a lot of valuable land, situated next to Messrs. Tyabjee & Co.'s Office, and in close proximity to the Custom House, directly opposite the McLeod Road (leading to the Railway Station).

The comprises 3,738 square yards, bounded on the East by a road leading to Town, on the South by Bunder Road, on the West by a road leading to the native mercantile part of Kurrachee.

Plans of the Property may be seen at the Office of Messrs. ROBERT BALLARD & Co., Kurrachee, and full particulars will be afforded by them or at the Offices of the owners.

R. A. PASSMORE & Co., Kurrachee.

PASSMORE & Co., Bombay.

21st June 1864.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE.—A piece of Freehold ground in the North Crescent, in the "Elphinstone Circle," the property of the Municipal Commissioners; bounded on the North by the property of Mr. Cursetjee Furdoonjee and the Offices of Messrs. Graham and Co., on the South by the property of Mr. Ardaseer Bomanjee Wadia, on the East by a 60 feet roadway in the centre of the North Crescent, and on the West by a 10 feet passage, and which contains admeasurement 444 square yards or thereabouts.

Sealed tenders for the purchase of the above to be accompanied by a security deposit of 10 per cent. on the total amount of purchase, will be received by the undersigned up to 2 P. M. of MONDAY the 25th instant.

By order of the Municipal Commissioners,

R. SIMS,

[illegible] to the Municipal [illegible]

Office, 5th July [illegible]

TEARSON, COUL[illegible]

SUNDAY, the [illegible]

Trichi[illegible] and [illegible] of the [illegible] above premises for the sale of the [illegible] are now being unpacked. A choice [illegible] and Gilt Clocks for Drawing and Dining [illegible] Carriage and Palaquin Clocks of the choicest [illegible]

N. B.—A NOVELTY FOR BOMBAY [illegible] Gilt, going one year with once winding. [illegible] Clocks obtained the Prize Medal at the Imperial Exhibition 1862, and H. C. & Co. are appointed Sole Agents for the sale of the above. Price from 260 Rs. to 450 Rs. Gold and Silver Watches, English and Genevese manufacture, some [illegible] very best London Gold Chronometer Watches and Guards 10 and 15 Carat Hallmarked. Rings, Necklets, Bracelets, Charms, Lockets &c. &c. Choice real bronze Statuettes of Venus, Psyche, &c., also cheap Zinc Bronzes in Equestrian figures, Vases, Grotesque Candlesticks, &c. &c. E. Rimmel's Perfumery and Vaporizers, Jean Maria Farina's Eau de Cologne, Hair Wash, &c. a lot of good Stereoscopes and Slides, also Telescopes and Field Glasses made by J. H. Steward, Strand London, viz. the celebrated Lord Barry, the Rifle &c., Bismarck obtained the prize at the late Wimbledon Rifle Match. A stock of Nicole Frere's Musical Boxes—also in Horn and Wood Cases playing 2, 3, 4 and 6 Tunes.

A stock of Routledge and Sons Cheap Novels and the publications of the Religious Tract Society.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's best London-made Boots and Shoes, Portmanteaus in solid Leather and bazil, Hat Cases, Dressing Bags, Travelling Trunks, Despatch Cases, Bags of every description for Ladies and Gentlemen, India Gauze under clothing for Ladies and Gentlemen, Socks, &c., Gentlemen's all silk Shirts and Silk and Wool ditto, also the Material for making up. Linen Shirts and Collars.

N. B.—A consignment of the following Goods expected daily, viz. Brandies, Wines, good English Yellow Soap in boxes, Candles for House and Carriage use, Hats, Umbrellas, &c. of which due notice will be given.

BOMBAY, BARODA, & CENTRAL VINDI RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

[From 1st June 1864, and until further notice.]

DOWN TRAINS.			UP TRAINS.		
STATIONS.	Week-days and Sundays. Mixed.		STATION.	Week-days and Sundays. Mixed.	
	A.	M.		A.	M.
Balsar.....Dep.	7	30	Ahmedabad. Dep.	7	30
Doongree	7	50	Berajree	8	0
Beelesmoora	8	8	Mehmoodabad ...	8	38
Umulsar	8	32	Neriad.....	9	10
Nowsaree	9	13	Anund.....	9	52
Sucheera	9	50	Wassud	10	25
Surat.....	10	53	Baroda	11	21
Amroleo	10	53		P.	M.
Sion.....	11	15	Etola	12	6
Keem	11	48	Meagaum	12	33
	P.	M.	Palej	1	5
Panolee	12	10	Chumargaum.....	1	38
Unclesur	12	35	Broach	2	20
Broach	1	15	Unclesur.....	3	45
Chumargaum.....	1	42	Panolee	3	7
Palej	2	15	Keem	3	39
Meagaum	2	47	Sion.....	4	3
Etola	3	19	Amrolee	4	32
Bazoda	4	5	Surat	4	57
Wassud	4	54	Sucheen	5	30
Anund.....	5	28	Nowsaree	6	0
Neriad.....	6	15	Umulsar	6	46
Mehmoodabad ...	6	52	Beelesmora.....	7	1
Berajree	7	17	Doongree	7	28
Ahmedabad. Arr.	7	45	Balsar ..... Arr.	7	45

By order,

JOHN B. HAYES, Traffic Manager.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (LATE BRIDGE'S)

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the System from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to the Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied on."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in 1, ½, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address—

THOMAS WILKINSON (LATE BRIDGE & Co.)

270, REGENT STREET, LONDON.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by Climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ½, ½, and ½ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who during the campaign in the Crimea daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the risking fire of Fever and Dysentery, that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in ½ and ½ pint bottles.

AGENTS:

Bombay	TREACHER & Co. ROGERS & Co.
Poonah.....	ROGERS & Co. TREACHER & Co.
Kurrachee.....	BRIDGETT and HUGHES.
Kotree.....	BUDGETT and HUGHES.

NOTICES.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, that a Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the above Company, No. 24, Rampart Row, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th July, at 4 o'clock P. M., to elect Directors, to appoint Auditors, and to transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

Shareholders are particularly requested to attend.

W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

12th July 1864.

THE KATTYWAR TRADING COMPANY (LIMITED).—SECOND CALL OF Rs. 2,000 PER SHARE.—Notice is hereby given, that a Second Call of Rs. 2,000 per Share in the Kattywar Trading Company (Limited,) is payable at the Office of the undersigned on or before the 1st August 1864, after which date Interest will be charged on all overdue Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, and the Shares will be liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 11th July 1864.

CHLORODYNE.—CHOLERA DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMP AGUE, FEVER RHEUMATISM, &c.—All pain, vomitting, and distress ceases in a few minutes after taking a dose of that wonderful SEDATIVE ANODYNE and ANTISPASMODIC remedy CHLORODYNE.

Discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M.R.C.S.L. (ex-Army Med. Staff) the recipe of which was confided solely to J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, London (Pharmaceutical Chemist). The medical testimony of civil, hospital, military and naval practitioners pronounces it *Invaluable*. It relieves pain of any kind, soothes the restlessness of fever, and imparts the most refreshing sleep, without producing or leaving any of the unpleasant effects of opium.

As a proof of its efficacy a few extracts from numerous testimonials by Physicians and Surgeons are given:—

From W. WESALIUS PEPTIGREW, M.D., Bton. F.R.C.S., England, formerly Lecturer upon Anatomy and Physiology at St. George's School of Medicine,—"I have used it in Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhœa, and other diseases, and am most perfectly satisfied with the results."

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta.—"Two doses completely cured me of Diarrhœa."

From C. Y. RIDUT, Esq., Surgeon, Egham.—"As an Astringent in severe Diarrhœa, and an antispasmodic in Colic with Cramps in the Abdomen, the relief is instantaneous."

Extracts from the GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH *London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.*

1st Stage, or Premonitory—in this stage the remedy acts as a charm, one dose generally sufficient.

2nd Stage, or that of Vomitting and Purging—In this stage the remedy possesses great power, more than any other we are acquainted with, two or three doses being sufficient.

3rd Stage, or Collapse—in all cases restoring the pulse. So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases.

From Dr. MONTGOMER late inspector of Hospitals Bombay.—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable in neuralgia, asthma, and dysentery. To it I faithfully owe my restoration to health, after eighteen month's severe suffering, and when all other medicine has failed."

CAUTION.—In consequence of the extraordinary efficacy of the remedy, several unprincipled parties have been induced to vend imitations. Never be tempted to buy Chlorodyne, except in sealed bottles, having the Government stamp, with the words "Dr. J. Collis, Browne's Chlorodyne" engraved thereon. A sheet full of medical testimonials accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Sold in bottles 2s. 9d. and 4s 6d.

Agents for Calcutta—SCOTT THOMSON & Co.

Agents for Bombay—TREACHER & Co.

Agents for Madras.—C. M. BYRARA.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES from Messrs. Gledstanes, Coningham & Co., at the undermentioned reduced prices per Fine old Port, Black Seal, ... at Rs. 26 per dozen.

,, ,, Pints..... ,, 14 ,, ,,

Old Pale Cognac ..... ,, 20 ,, ,,

Fine very old Do..... ,, 36 ,, ,,

Santerne ..... ,, 20 ,,

Apply to LEGGATT & Co.

Rampart Row, 10th February 1864.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.

(LATE R. TODD, AND JAMES ADELPHI, LONDON.)

MESSRS. GARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.

[illegible] Grand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnums Rs. 90 0

[illegible] 80 0

Do. Do. 70 0

Do. Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints..... 31 0

Moselle, Sparkling Rubies, Tod-Heatly & Co..... 80 0

Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Do. Do. Do. 50 0

Do. Brand a Crown..... 30 0

Do. Pint Brand a Crown Pints..... 16 0

Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co..... 36 0

Sherry Pale, Pint Seal 29 0 0

Do. Do. Tod-Heatly Seal 29 0 0

Do. Do. Golden, Do. 29 0 0

Do. Do. Green Seal 29 0 0

Do. Vino Fino 29 0 0

Do. Red Seal 33 0 0

Do. Amontillado, Black Seal 33 0 0

Claret Light Capsule)..... 15 0 0

Do. Yellow Seal 23 0 0

Do. Red Do. Pints 17 0 0

Do. Do. Do. Quarts 32 0 0

Port, Black Seal 26 0 0

Brandy, Vieux Cognac 34 0 0

Do. Brand a Crown 24 0 0

Old Tom, Red Seal 18 0 0

Dry Gin, Black Seal 18 0 0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1863.

In consequence of the greatly increased value of Sherry during the past year, and the further advance now made in Spain upon this Wine, Messrs. Tod-Heatly & Co. are obliged from and after this date to raise their quotations to the above rates, 15th February 1864.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been during twenty-five years emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION, and as a MILD APERIENT for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During HOT SEASONS, and above all, in HOT CLIMATES, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON. And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

A. ALLAN, Tailor, begs respectfully to intimate that he has just received *via* the Overland, and also *via* the Cape, an assortment of West of England Broad Cloths, a variety of fancy Angolas, and Scotch Tweeds, Blue Pilot Cloths, Black, Blue, and Scarlet Serge.

FOR MONSOON WEAR.

A variety of Woollen Tweeds from Rs. 25 to 35 per suit, Mineralized Waterproof Coats, Leggings and Black Japaned Silk for Carriage Covers, and superior Black Silk Hats, and Drab Felt Hats, Military Gloves, White, Straw, and Colored Kid Gloves, Hosiery, Umbrellas and Overland Trunks, &c.

BATHS, BATHS, BATHS. Athenian Hips, Sitz, Canadian, and Foot Baths.

Smaller Sized Oval and Round for Children.

Travelling ,, ,, with Cocks and Straps.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

CERTAIN CURE FOR DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—POGSON'S COMPOUND BAEL POWDER cures these painful and hitherto fatal diseases with remarkable celerity. It has been very extensively prescribed for infants and children by leading physicians, and with invariable success.

The above put up in pound and half pound canisters can always be obtained at our establishments in the Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

TO MESSES AND OUT-STATIONS.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS, per Ship "REMINGTON," Robert, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which, they will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain FOWLER will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it once leaves the Ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 14th July 1864.

ON SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—The following Wines just received from Messrs. F. Giesler & Co., London:

Champagne, Quarts, in cases containing 1 dozen each				
Moselle,	"	"	1	" "
Do. Pints	"	"	2	" "
Hockheimer, Quarts,	"	"	1	" "
Moselbrunner,	"	"	1	" "
Sherry (Yellow Seal,)	"	"	2	" "
Do. (Black Seal,)	"	"	2	" "
Brandy,	"	"	1	" "

Also, some superior Sherries and Brandy from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell, and Pale for Cases of Claret, St. Julien, and La Rose.

W. NICOL & Co.

14th July 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that THUCKER KHATAO KHEJSEE and KHATAO PURSHOTUM, of Bombay, Hindoos, by an Indenture, dated 14th October 1863, executed by them by one JEWAJEE MANOCKJEE, conveyed jointly all that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, together with three Messuages, Tenement, or Dwelling House, standing thereon, situate within the Fort of Bombay, and known as Golvar Street, the same being assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 5. Notice is hereby given, that the said Khatao Purshotum hath agreed to release all his Right, Title, and Interest in the said property to the said Khatao Khejsee; and therefore all persons having any claim by way of Inheritance, Mortgage, or otherwise, to the said property or any part thereof, are required to make the same known in writing to us, as the Solicitor to the said Khatao Khejsee, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim.—Dated this 14th day of July, 1864.

SANGSTER AND MANISTY, Purchasers Solicitors.

THE NEW PATENT ICE-MAKING APPARATUS.
(Carre's latest Patent.)

HERBERT & Co. have the pleasure to announce to their numerous out-station Constituents and the Public in general, that they are in receipt of advice of shipment of upwards of two hundred (200) sets of Portable Apparatus for making Ice, to any extent in solid blocks.

These Ice-making Machines are found in Hospitals and Invalid Establishments throughout the Continent.

Every well-appointed Hotel keep them for use—In India they are fast becoming the most important requisite yet known, not merely as a luxury, but as a healthy necessity. The first consignment will be available about the end of the monsoon when all those whose orders have been registered will be supplied first and promptly.

Rampart Row, July, 1864. HERBERT & Co.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Behar*, will be closed on SUNDAY, the 24th July at 7 o'clock A. M. An after-packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M.

Registered Letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong per P. and O. Company's Steamer will be closed on THURSDAY, the 28th July at 6 o'clock P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 30th idem.

An Australian Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SIND.

Mails for Kurrachee and Sind, per Steamer will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

As the Railway authorities have discontinued the running of the Night Trains below the Ghauts, for the present, the Public are hereby informed that letters, papers, and parcels posted during the day for Stations on the North Eastern Railway line will be despatched by the next Morning Train, when also letters and papers posted during the night up to 7 A. M., the hour at which the Letter Box is closed, will be sent by this opportunity.

Letters for stations dependant on the South Eastern Railway line posted by 12 o'clock and parcels before 12 noon, will go by the same day's despatch, and those posted after that hour will be despatched next morning when Mails are closed at 8 A. M. up to which time letters and papers can be received.

CALENDAR—JULY, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon, Tuesday, 19th ..... 11h. 27m. A. M.
Last Quarter, Tuesday, 26th.. 11h. 37m. A. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	Even	Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Fri.	15	St. Swithin.	5 32	6 39	7 11	7 47	
Sat.	16	Saturn in apt.	11.14	5 33	6 39	8 29	8 49
Sun.	17	8th Sunday after Trinity.	5 33	6 39	8 55	9 43	
Mon.	18	Saturn in opt. at 11.3	5 33	6 39	9 37	10 21	
Tues.	19	Daybreak at 4. 12.	5 34	6 38	10 16	10 57	
Wed.	20	Margaret.	5 34	6 38	11 41		
Thur.	21	Twilight ends 7.59.	5 34	6 38	0 8	0 29	

28th July 1864, Time—h. m. 57.3.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	July 3	KURRACHEE	July 6
AGRA	June 29	LAHORE	July 2
ALLAHABAD	June 30	LONDON	... the 15th
AUSTRALIA	May 15	MAURITIUS	June 6
ALEXANDRIA	June 26	MADRAS	July 8
BANGALORE	July 8	MALTA	June 23
CALCUTTA	July 8	MERCANTILE MAIL	July 8
CAPE	April 30	OUDH	July 2
CEYLON	July 1	PUNJAUB	May 21
COCHIN	June 18	PENANG	June 30
CHINA	May 10	RANGOON	May 10
FRANCE	June 19	SUEZ	June 27
HONGKONG	June 13	SINGAPORE	June 26

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1864.

THE *Economist* of the 11th June, in one of those very able and thoughtful articles which have lately made that journal *facile princeps* of the English political press, discusses the important question of the "effect of the possession of India upon the Imperial policy of England." The conclusions of the writer do not differ in effect from those established a year ago by Mr. Goldwin Smith in letters, which, though they were vehemently decried at the time of their publication, are now generally allowed to constitute the most suggestive work on English politics that has appeared in these latter days. Those letters were written principally for the purpose of demolishing the arguments of the *Times* in favour of the maintenance of our Colonial Empire; and they were so successful in demonstrating Mr. Smith's main proposition, that the Colonies yield England nothing, while costing her millions of money and the lives of thousands of trained soldiers whom she can ill afford to lose, that the *Times* itself now takes the lead in demanding the abandonment of the imperial policy which allows Cape and New Zealand wars to be conducted at the expense of the mother country, and concedes the point that Colonies which entail such wars on England are a source not of strength but of weakness to the Empire. The truth is, that the near approach of a European war forbids English politicians to fence any longer with the difficulties of the situation. Vague common places about the glory of that nation on whose dominions the sun never sets sink into nothingness in view of the practical and grave necessity of finding recruits to fill the ranks of an army which ought to be strong enough at once to fight Germany and to hold [illegible] colonies in subjection. For the last fifty years, England has been actually doing what even Rome would never have attempted to accomplish, ruling a wider extent of territory than was ever before compassed within the limits of one empire, by the aid of a small army wholly composed of natives of her own soil and unassisted except in India by mercenaries of any nation. This prodigious effort was only rendered possible by the unquestioned ascendancy which the great war had given to England in Europe, and by the maritime supremacy which her flag enjoyed on every sea. The empire was held together, in fact, by the *prestige* of England, by the universal acquiescence of the nations of the world in her own proudly proclaimed maxim that she had no rival either in the East or in the West. But the ten years just elapsed have witnessed a marvellous change in the relations of the European States to one another. Since the Crimean war, in which the illusion of British superiority began to dissolve, France has taken the lead in most questions of international policy, and now may be said to hold in her hand the destinies of Europe. For not only did that war shatter England's supremacy in Europe, but three years later the very existence of an English empire in the East was endangered by that army of mercenaries on whose loyalty the conquerors of India had fatally relied. The full effects of the Indian mutiny are only now becoming apparent. The terrible struggle for the possession of India would have cost England little, if the sole legacy it left had been an increase of the national debt. Unfortunately, its worst result has been to create a necessity for the doubling of the European garrison of the country, a garrison too which cannot be lessened in time of a European war, but must rather have its strength increased in order to prevent the outbreak of another rebellion that would perhaps have a more successful issue than that of the rebellion of 1857. Without therefore pretending to discuss here the general question whether the possession of India is or is not advantageous to England, we think it is indisputable that the India of the present day, which absorbs more than one-third of the strength of the British army and is nevertheless fruitful of constant and serious alarms to her rulers, is a heavy embarrassment to a country which aspires to play a leading part in Europe. As the *Economist* points out, English statesmen hesitate and draw back after all their brave words, when they are asked to plunge into a war in which they would have to equip an army strong enough to encounter the combined forces of Prussia and Austria, without calling home a man of the 80,000 troops who form the permanent garrison of India. When one calmly surveys the position, it is difficult not to admit that there is more to be said than appears on the surface for the timid policy which has provoked the taunts and jeers of the Continent. But, while we acknowledge the weakness of England's position, it is saddening to reflect that the nation which has been accustomed to boast herself the champion of liberty all over the world is compelled to witness with her hands tied the steady triumph of might over right in Europe, because she herself insists on holding in subjection an immense territory in Asia. Poland is martyred, Denmark destroyed, and despots do what they will with the nations of the Continent, because England needs the arms of her soldiers to maintain her own absolute authority in India.

The difficulty would, of course, be removed, if the English army could be increased so as to meet all demands, and to allow the Government to play at once the despot, in India and the democrat in Europe. But, while the call from all parts of the world for more British troops swells louder and more imperious every day, the area from which the army can be recruited not merely does not grow larger in dimensions, but continually becomes less and less predictive of that raw material of soldiering of which Ireland in particular has hitherto been most prolific. So long as recourse is not had to the conscription at home, the attractions which the military service should hold out must be sufficient to bring the army into fair competition with other occupations, or it will be as a matter of course neglected by all but the idle and desperate men whom the Duke of Cambridge tries to catch with recruiting circulars. It is a mistake to suppose that even in the time of the Napoleonic wars service in the army was at all popular with the people of England. A well qualified judge, writing on this subject after the battle of Waterloo, says: "It may be here remarked, the great superiority in appearance that the "French and other troops possessed over ours at "the close of the war. The mode of recruiting "accounts for this. Even our militia were "much superior in this point of view to the "troops of the line, and most of the best men "were obtained from them. Our recruits were "in general composed of the population of large "cities, or of manufacturing towns, certainly "not the best specimens of our population; the "military service is not in any estimation "amongst our peasantry, whilst the French "army was composed of the picked men of "thirty millions, and other nations in proportion." Great reforms have no doubt been made in the army, but still the service is shunned by men who rush in multitudes to America to obtain the high wages which labour can now command there. Even ten years ago, when the tide of emigration had for a time ceased to flow in full force, it was found impossible to obtain recruits except by means of the abandonment of the old principle that men once enlisted were enlisted for life, and the adoption in its place of the 10 years' service system. The 10 years' men are now beginning to claim their discharge in thousands, and the Horse Guards, at their wits' end with the prospect of losing all their veteran soldiers on the eve of a European war, frantically offer the men bounty, kit, anything they like to stay in their regiments. Whatever the temporary success of the Duke of Cambridge's palliatives for this military disorder may be certain that, as there can now be no return to the system of enlistment for life, some general measures must be put in force to keep trained soldiers in the service, if even the present strength of the army is to be maintained. The soldier's principal grievance at the present day is, we believe, the uncertainty of getting prize money; and until some regulations for the immediate distribution of booty taken in war are issued, there will continue to be deep discontent in the ranks of the army. Again the soldier feels himself cheated when he is persuaded to enlist, and finds he never gets his actual pay, but only the small surplus that remains after a variety of expenses have been paid for him. He would certainly be much better pleased and much better off if he were left to provide for himself out of the wages paid him by the State. The best soldiers (Sir W. Napier for instance) disapprove of large bounties, which only encourage dissipation and tempt bad characters to desert for the purpose of re-enlisting in other regiments. But the admirable proposal now recommended by the *Times* and the *Economist*, of paying the men in proportion to their length of service (giving a 10 years' man half a crown a day, and so on) would certainly have a most beneficial effect in securing to the State the life-long services of trained and steady soldiers, who are now disgusted with a trade which holds out to them no prospect of improving their position. The adoption of this proposal would, no doubt, necessitate an increase in the military estimates; but, if our new army would be the most highly paid, it would also be unequalled in quality throughout the world.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

GALLE, 13TH JULY.
French Steamer *Imperatrice* sailed for China.
French Steamer *Tigre* sailed for Suez.

GALLE, 14TH JULY.
French Steamer *Alphee* sailed for Calcutta.

MADRAS, 14TH JULY.
Securities five and a half, 14½ premium.
Fives, 5½ premium.
Fours, 4 discount.
Document Bills 2s. 11d.
Dead weight, £2.
Light Freight, £3 5s.
Cotton, £5.
Interest on loans, 6 per cent.
Money market, easy.
40 inches Grey Shirtings 7 lbs. Rs. 10-11.
Number 40 Mule Twist, good seconds, per bundle, Rs. 7-10.

ON INDIVIDUALITY.

(Contributed.)

IN India it is well known that men, rather than measures, influence society and propound the policy of the state: we cannot doubt this, experience gives us the strongest illustration of this theory. Those great men, the politicians of the past age, who have long since passed away from the theatre of life, are even to this period revered for their personal qualities, in those places more especially which fell under the influence of their pro-Consulship. The social as well as the political qualities were in them so blended, that each reflected the congenial traits of the other. The individual qualities of a man in India is the main spring of his success or failure, either as an administrator or politician, in so far that the popularity of his measures will be in the same ratio as he is popular himself. An obnoxious scheme may even be received with passive acquiescence if introduced with discretion and carried out with temper and caution. The mass of the people little understand the theoretical tendency of a measure. They can only come to a comprehension of it from its practical effects. They receive it in fact as they feel it. Thus it is in India that the most enlightened measure is often frustrated by the corruption or inefficiency of the machinery employed to carry it out. A public man in India is, therefore, not only to be prepared, but to provide for contingent consequences,—hence it has followed that the best of our Indian administrators have been men who have invariably struck out a course for themselves instead of following implicitly the track of their predecessors. Independence, activity, and individuality of character are the traits which are so taking with the people of India; and situated as we are, isolated from the people both socially and politically, men in power are known solely by their actions, and it matters little what causes give rise to those acts. The people construe the policy of the State from the actions of its representative. The native mind rarely comprehends a medium; and still more rarely does it pause to understand the motives which lead to the p[illegible] gation of a measure. With a knowledge, then, of the existence of those peculiarities, which sway the native mind, an official in authority, who has the interest of the people at heart, will endeavour as much as possible to carry the people with him in any measure which the imperial policy may necessitate.

On the other hand, the proceedings of individuals are so generally known, and their tendency is so narrowly watched, that the actions of men, especially those in influence, voluntarily force themselves upon the notice of the public; and there is no country in the world, perhaps, in which men become so well known, and a closer estimate is formed of the worth, than in India. To the public journals we are indebted for this; the free and unreserved exposition of the public views finds its vent through them. Society, happily, also, is so constituted, that no one holding any official position of prominence can escape from the consequences of acts which originate in them, be those acts deserving of applause or of condemnation. The opinion of the public voice is in most instances just and impartial. If there is any mystery, any injustice at first, time and popular opinion will assuredly remedy the evil—no one will be tried on any other ground than those of his merits; the truth will ultimately prevail though it may be slow of development; human nature is in the aggregate the strongest asserter of its own rights; and is fully capable of vindicating itself by the resources at its command. On individual acts and measures there may be difference of opinion as to their intrinsic worth; but the motives, and their ultimate aim as operating upon social questions, and public measures, cannot be mistaken: like a mirror these reflect their own light, and any defects are as easily discernible as the blemishes on the surface of the mirror itself. It may not, however, always happen that a ruler who is popular with the native population is equally so with the European portion of the community, although the same influences may be brought to bear upon both. The reason is obvious: differences of race, of thought, and of sympathy, engender difference of ideas, and a radical difference in the moral standard of the two races. Indeed, with the known differences in the natural thoughts of the races, we are not surprised if they cannot be brought to view the acts in the same light, and attach the same moral weight to them; but if the principle be admitted that the actions of men holding influential positions under the State have their influence for good or for bad on European society, the effect on the mass of the people will obviously be still greater, in proportion as they bear upon them. The native mind is far more susceptible of impressions than that of the European; and he makes it his first study to ascertain the natural tendencies of the men placed over him. The native, in fact, is a far keener observer of human nature than we are perhaps inclined to admit; and with him the merits of a man can never remain long concealed: unfounded prejudices and ill conceived ideas may carry weight for a time, but these will sooner or later give way as the dawning light of truth gradually breaks on the scene. This has been observed on so many occasions of late in the case of men of peculiar eminence and worth, that the evidence of facts obviously leads us to believe that the rule is of general applicability to those who shall by their superior intellect and individual merits place themselves above their contemporaries in the race of official distinction and fame in an Indian career.

BOMBAY.

MAILS for Kurrachee and Sind, per Steamer *Tilly*, will be closed to-morrow, the 16th instant, at 3 P. M.

MAILS for Carwar, Cochin, Tuticorin, and Colombo per steamer *Penang* will be closed this day, the 15th instant, at 10 A.M.

THE Syndicate of the Madras University have offered a prize of rupees one hundred for the design of a University Seal.

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to confer the title of Rao Saheb on Mr. Cassinath Mahadew, Deputy Inspector of Schools in Khandeish.

MR. C. W. ELLIS, Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium, Northern Division, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years.

YESTERDAY a butcher was fined Rs. 5 by the second Magistrate of Police for having the carcase of a diseased goat exposed for sale in the market.

IN consequence of the absence on leave of Major Thatcher, the Superintendent of Police at Surat, the duties of the office will be conducted by [illegible], Lieutenant Lane.

WE hear that Mr. J. L. Hynes, Chief Assistant in the office of the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, Bombay, has been appointed second Assistant Deputy Auditor and Accountant General in this Presidency, vice Baboo Govind Chunder Dutt, resigned.

AS Mr. W. H. Newnham has declined to accept the Acting Assistant Judgeship at Poona, Mr. Clarence Bovill Ison, third Assistant to the Collector of Tanna, has been ordered to proceed at once to Poona to take charge of that post until the arrival of Mr. F. D. Melville from Canara.

IN consequence of the heavy fines that have lately been inflicted upon several butchers for exposing bad mutton for sale, there was none of any kind to be seen in either of the markets yesterday. The butchers stated to the Inspector that if the Sircar would not allow them to sell what mutton they pleased, they would sell none at all."

THE *Strongbow*, Crombie, master, in getting underweigh came into collision with the *Cama Family* lying at anchor, cut away her quarter, and caused other damage. The *Strongbow* carried away her cat-head; and stove her own bows.

Many ships have put back to-day that left yesterday from stress of weather.

IT is stated that a portion of Malabar Hill, the property of Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier, one of the Promoters of the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme (Limited) has been purchased by the Company for the sum of 12 lacs of rupees. This land, situated near the Towers of Silence, will be tunnelled through, and the valuable soil excavated therefrom sunk in the bottom of Back Bay.

WE are authorised to contradict the rumour that Mr. Premchund Roychund has been promised the next vacant seat in the Legislative Council of Bombay. Mr. Premchund has, we believe, no ambition to become a maker of laws for the people; though it is greatly to be regretted that he is so modest in his estimate of his own merits, as there can be no doubt that the valuable aid of such a colleague would enable Mr. Michael Scott to carry through the Time Bargains Bill this year, and thus put an end to every kind of illegitimate and immoral speculation in Bombay.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR H. B. E. FRERE held a conference at Poona on the 11th and 12th instant with Messrs. Hart and Ellis, the Revenue Commissioners of the Southern and Northern Divisions, and Majors Francis and Anderson, the Superintendents of the Revenue Survey, on the proposed Bill for legalizing the operations of the Revenue Survey in all the districts of the Bombay Presidency. As this is a most important measure, affecting a numerous class of people, some time will have to elapse before it can be brought before the Local Council for discussion and consideration.

WEEKLY OBITUARY RETURNS.—We are glad to see the health of the Island during the last week has improved. Cholera is 95 against 161 in the preceding week. Fever 200 against 219. Small-pox has an increase of 3 only. There has been nine deaths reported amongst the Europeans, two only from cholera. The total number of deaths from all causes last week was 451 against 467 in the week preceding.

The following is the summary:—

EUROPEANS:		PARSEES:	
Cholera	2	Cholera	7
Small-pox	0	Small-pox	6
Fever	1	Fever	4
Other diseases	6	Other diseases	8
Accident	0	Accident	2
INDO-EUROPEANS:		JEWS:	
Cholera	0	Cholera	0
Fever	0	Small-pox	1
Other diseases	0	Fever	1
Accident	1	Other diseases	1
HINDOOS:		NATIVE-CHRISTIANS:	
Cholera	53	Cholera	2
Small-pox	11	Small-pox	0
Fever	138	Measles	0
Measles	1	Fever	2
Other diseases	63	Other diseases	7
Accident of violence	3	NEGRO AFRICANS:	
MUSSULMANS:		Cholera	1
Cholera	24	Fever	0
Small-pox	8	Other diseases	2
Measles	0	UNKNOWN RACES:	
Fever	58	Cholera	6
Other diseases	26	Fever	2
Accident	4	Other diseases	5

SUMMARY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

	Deaths.	Mean.		Deaths.	Mean.
Cholera	95	49	Accident	10	5
Small-pox	27	6	Sexual system and child bearing	3	3
Measles	1	3			
Fever	200	139	Tegumentary system	4	2
Cachexy	30	27			
Nervous system	17	13	Leprosy	1	1
Respiratory system	23	22	Dropsy	1	3
Alimentary system	37	43	Other and unknown	1	0
Vascular system	1	0			

OFFICIAL MONSOON RAIN RETURN FOR BOMBAY.

Fall of Rain from 9 A.M. Monday, 4th July, to 9 A.M. Monday, 11th July 1864.

	Weekly Total. Inches.	Total. Inches.
Observatory, Colaba	4.48	29.78
Fort	8.22	34.02
Esplanade	6.99	30.95
Byculla	6.93	32.86

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.
SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1864.
(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE COUCH.)

Ninth Day, Thursday, 14th July, 1864.

THE POISONING CASE.—The trial of this case was resumed at 10 o'clock this morning, in which five persons named Luxumon Poondlick; Venkoo Nubajee; Binabye, woman; Rewoo, woman; and Rughonath Sewram, were charged with murder, and abetment of murder, in having administered arsenic to a Hindoo boy named Gunput Gendoo on the 10th day of May last, of which he died on the same day.

The evidence of the following additional witnesses for the prosecution was recorded:—

Motee Wittoo, a havildar of police, examined by the Advocate General, deposed:—On the 10th of May I was on duty at the Nagpada chowkey. A woman named Bheema came there, and in consequence of what she said to me, I accompanied her to the Jamsetjee Hospital where I saw the deceased boy Gunput lying ill. I then accompanied her to the shop of the prisoner Luxumon Poondlick, whom she pointed out to me, and who I took into custody. I said to him, "Bheema charges you with having given Gunput some *burfi* to eat at the temple at Byculla, and a copper pice, and the boy is now very ill in the hospital." The prisoner replied "I don't know anything about it." I searched his house and shop and found two parcels and some books. I then took him to the hospital, after taking him to Mr. Constable Read. Mr. Read and I, a jemadar, and a sepoy of the police, and the prisoner Luxumon, all then went to the hospital and confronted him with the boy. The boy (deceased) thereupon said, "This is the man who gave me to eat: he also gave me a copper pice." The boy said "he gave me *burfi* to eat." He said this in presence of the prisoner Luxumon, loud enough for him to hear. Luxumon made no reply to this. He said nothing. I arrested the other four prisoners on the 13th of May last, on a Friday, in company with Raghoo Iavildar. Binabye was first arrested. I told her "Chimmabye says you gave something to the boy to eat; that Luxumon Poondlick actually gave it to the boy, but that you assisted her. This is the charge against you." At first she said nothing. About an hour afterwards, as I was taking her along the road, she told me "I promised to pay 200 rupees to Luxumon Poondlick to kill this boy." None of the other prisoners were then present, but when she repeated this statement to the Subedar they were all present. Binabye added "whatever Luxumon Poondlick did, was done by my direction." The next accused is the prisoner Venkoo, and said the same to him as I had said to Binabye when I arrested her. I told him that Chimmabye had made the same charge against him as against Binabye. Chimmabye said "Binabye gave it to Venkoo." He said he knew nothing about it. The next of the prisoners I arrested was Rughonath Sewram. I told him "you were present at the temple when the *burfi* was given to Gunput. Chimmabye and her husband say so. This is the charge against you." Rughonath made no reply. I then arrested Rewoo, and said to her, "You went with your husband and your little boy to Byculla, and you were sitting quite close to the boy when the *burfi* was given to him to eat. This is the charge against you. Chimmabye says so." At that time the prisoner Rewoo said nothing. After she had been taken to the house of Acbar Ali, Subadar, she said "Yes, it is true: we went." When I took Binabye to the Subadar's, she repeated, in the presence of all the other prisoners, who were near enough to hear what she said, all that she said to me on the road as already deposed to by me. Luxumon Poondlick then said "at 7 or half-past 7 A. M." Luxumon, Rughonath, and Rewoo came to me and asked me to go with them to a dinner party at Ghoragdevi. I said it is not convenient for me to go. We were taken to the Byculla temple where we saw Binabye and Venkoo. They asked me to go out and bring that boy. I put no question to Rughonath, nor did any one else." Luxumon added "I brought that boy, I made him sit by me. Binabye took out a parcel and gave it to me."

Cross-examined by Mr. Anstey.—In reply to a question by the Court whether the committing Magistrate had asked him about all he had stated to-day the prisoners had said, that Mr. Brown had not done so. He was not asked anything about what the prisoners had said, and he did not say any thing.

Examination resumed.—Luxumon said this in the presence and hearing of all the other prisoners. Venkoo and Rughonath said nothing. Rewoo said "It is true; it was given."

Cross-examined by Mr. Barton.—I was examined on oath before the Magistrate at Mazagon. I stated there as much as the Magistrate asked me. After my examination Mr. Khunderao, the Solicitor, said a few words to me. I have not been examined by any one on the part of the prosecution. I wanted to state all I have done here to-day before the Magistrate; but he told me to do so before this Court. I have got a good memory. I did not take down in writing the statements made to me by the prisoners. I only made a memorandum of dates. I do not remember the last question but one you put to me. I found Chimmabye in the temple. I offered Mr. Brown to state all that I have stated to-day but he told me whatever I had to say I should say to this Court. He said 'don't state that." When I saw Chimmabye in the temple, I first put her a question. I said "Woman, are you a poojaree or a worshipper at this temple?" She answered "I am a worshipper." I then asked her if she and her husband were in the temple on the forenoon of Tuesday the 10th May, and if she knew of anything being given on that day to the deceased boy Gunput. I did not mention to her the name of any of the prisoners. I only mentioned to her the name of the prisoner Luxumon Poondlick. All that I have stated in my evidence is based on the statement of Chimmabye. Gunnesh, her husband, was kept for some time in *nuar khed* (under surveillance of the police.)

Cross-examined by Mr. Anstey.—Gunnesh was examined before the Coroner's Inquest. I was ordered out of the room when he gave his evidence. It is the rule when witnesses are under examination, that all the other witnesses should leave the Court. The Coroner did not order me to leave the room. I know my duty. I did not hear Bheema charge Gunnesh with poisoning her boy. Gunnesh was a prisoner only under surveillance for the purposes of investigation. There was no regular charge against him. The deceased had not charged Gunnesh, but only Luxumon Poondlick, with poisoning him. Gunnesh remained under surveillance for two or three days. He is a Brahmin. I don't know how he got his food when in the chowkey. It is the duty of the havildar (Wittoo) in charge of the chowkey to see to this. Brahmins will not eat food cooked in a chowkey. I did not see Chimmabye at any time come to the chowkey where her husband was confined. I never took her into custody. I never said I did. She never was a prisoner. I took a traveller, in the dead of the night, with the intention of murdering him; but to his utter confusion and dismay, discovered that some one else had been before him and already cut the man's throat, robbed his victim, and effected his escape. Jonathan Bradford was dismissed from the corps. [The witness was asked whether that part of the evidence given by the havildar to-day, in which he stated that the witness had declined to take down from him what the prisoners had stated to him—the havildar—was correct.] The havildar stated that when he first arrested the prisoners they made no statement. I have some recollection of his telling me what Chimmabye had said, but as I understood that what she said was not said in the presence of the prisoners, I told him it would not be evidence against them.

To the Court.—I, therefore, did not consider it necessary to take down his statement. I am rather careful in recording confessions of prisoners obtained through the police. I think if the havildar had told me that Binabye had said that Luxumon Poondlick had poisoned the boy and that all he had done was done by her direction, I should have remembered it; but I cannot positively say whether he said this or not. I should have considered it an important admission; but I cannot positively say whether I should have taken it down. I think I told the havildar to mention to this Court any confessions that might have been made to him by any of the prisoners.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Barton in his address on behalf of the first four prisoners, Luxumon Poondlick; Venkoo Nubajee; Binabye, woman; and Rewoo, woman; made a most eloquent and powerful appeal to the Jury. He said that the case was one of presumptive or circumstantial evidence. His Lordship would inform the Jury that such evidence is either the best or the worst evidence that can be obtained, for if a single link was wanting, the whole at once falls to the ground. Such a link, and a most important one, was wanting in this case. Where was the poison obtained, and who purchased it? Where was the evidence that any one of the prisoners ever possessed poison? The strictest search had been three times made by the police, but not a grain of poison had been found upon any of the prisoners or in their houses. But, observed the learned counsel, even admitting the whole story of the prosecution to be true in every particular; that the scene at the temple, so graphically described by the woman Chimmabye actually took place: that all the prisoners were present and acted as was attributed to them; and that the *burfi* was given by one of them to the boy; where was there a tittle of evidence that the sweetmeat contained poison? In a place like Bombay, where the most deadly poisons may be purchased by any one from every grocer in the town; and where the Government take no precautions whatever for restricting within legal, or even rational, limits, the sale of these deadly drugs, what would be more probable than that the unfortunate child had been poisoned accidentally? The evidence of Gunnesh was open to the very gravest suspicion, because he was really the only person who had a direct motive for making away with the boy. There was a quarrel between his mother and Binabye, which had extended to Gunnesh and his wife as being the servants of Binabye; he well knew that in case of Binabye's death he would lose his situation as manager of the temple and collector of its rents—the deceased boy having been the heir to the property: by getting rid of the boy he would at once remove an obstacle from his path. The learned counsel alluded to the remarkable case of Jonathan Bradford, an inn-keeper, who, many years ago, was hanged for murder upon the strongest possible circumstantial evidence, notwithstanding that he was innocent of the crime, though not of the intention to commit it. He had gone into the room of one of his lodgers, a traveller, in the dead of the night, with the intention of murdering him; but to his utter confusion and dismay, discovered that some one else had been before him and already cut the man's throat, robbed his victim, and effected his escape. Jonathan Bradford was discovered at this critical moment in the murdered man's room by some of the servants of the house, and was so confused that he did not even attempt to deny his guilt, was convicted of the crime, and sent to the gallows. The learned counsel, therefore, solemnly warned the Jury of the very great danger of jumping to hasty conclusions even upon what appeared to be the very clearest evidence of the guilt of an accused person. The direct evidence in the present case was, the learned counsel remarked, very short, and that at all to be relied upon. Every one must naturally feel for the prosecutrix: for the loss of the widow's only son. She had given a full account in her evidence of everything that occurred to the unfortunate boy, from the time he returned from school at 9 o'clock in the morning, until his death on the same night. There were, however, made many serious discrepancies in her evidence, which the learned counsel pointed out to the Jury. Mr. Barton commented at considerable length upon the fact, that although the boy was perfectly sensible up to the time of his death, he had only accused one of the prisoners, Luxumon Poondlick, of having given him the poison. How easy it would have been for him, if the story of the prosecution was true, to have told any of the numerous persons who were all day in attendance on him at the hospital, of the scene alleged to have been enacted at the temple, and have named the names of the persons who were present when the poisoned sweetmeat was given to him. But, not a single word did he say of all this, or against any one except Poondlick, although he remained sensible from the time the poison was administered to him till his death. Still, even admitting the whole story to be true, there was, the learned counsel remarked, no evidence of any but one person having known that poison was in the sweetmeat. Mr. Barton impeached both Gunnesh and his wife Chimmabye as the accomplices, if not the actual perpetrators of the crime, and after commenting on the whole of the evidence in a careful and elaborate manner, in which he denounced the manner in which police sepoys were permitted to tamper with the witnesses in criminal cases, he implored the Jury to give the most careful and merciful consideration to the case of the prisoners at the bar.

Mr. Anstey addressed the Jury in a very powerful speech on behalf of the fifth prisoner Rughonath Sewram, for which we cannot find room in our present issue, as it was concluded at a late hour.

As the learned counsels for the defence intimated that they intended to call witnesses to give evidence on behalf of the prisoners, and, this would give the Advocate General the right of reply, His Lordship intimated that it would not be possible to conclude the trial at any reasonable hour to-night. The Sessions were, therefore, adjourned till this (Friday) morning at a quarter before 10 o'clock; and the Jury were again locked up.

The Court rose at half past 7 o'clock P. M.

SMALL CAUSE COURT—14TH JULY.

(BEFORE MANECKJEE CURSETJEE, ESQ.)

Assoo vs, *Din Mahomed and Ajoo.*

THE REFRACTORY CHINAMEN.—This was an action to recover the sum of Rs. 285, being the amount of damage sustained by the plaintiff in consequence of the defendants having convicted and disposed of two of their own use certain articles pertaining to a chundool shop which belonged to the plaintiff.

Mr. Hormusjee appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Jehangir for the defendants.

The facts of the case are these: The chundoot shop originally belonged to one Husson *alias* Whanang, the ticks his head off his shoulders, but subsequently purchased for Rs. 250 by the plaintiff, who employed the second defendant as manager on the understanding that the defendant should pay him one rupee and four annas every day. The first defendant stood security for the payment. The plaintiff continued to receive this sum for a period of about eleven months. The defendants on the 22nd of April last obtained a license, and on the 24th stopped the plaintiff from going into the shop, and never returned to him his goods.

On behalf of the defendants Mr. Jehangir contended that the chundool shop was purchased by the second defendant from one Husson for rupees one hundred and thirty-five.

Evidence was then taken on both sides from which it turned out that the shop in question was purchased by the plaintiff from his brother for Rs. 250.

His Honor observed that a *prima facie* case was made out by the plaintiff, and therefore entered a verdict for the amount claimed by him, and certified for costs. Verdict for plaintiff for Rs. 285. His Honor also certified five rupees to be paid to the Chinaman who acted in the capacity of a Chinese interpreter with great activity.

Mr. Hormusjee applied for an immediate execution to be issued against the defendants, who he observed have filed their schedules in the Official Assignee's office. The Judge did not grant the application.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WHERE'S THE CONFEDERATE FLAG?

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—From your paper of the 7th instant I quote the following;—"Captain Dibbs, commanding the British ship *Speedy*, was, we are informed, boarded some three weeks ago in the vicinity of Ceylon by Captain Semmes of the *Alabama*, who behaved to the Captain in the most courteous manner; and, upon the request of the latter, Captain Semmes very kindly presented him with a Confederate flag which he carried in the *Alabama's* gig, and sent him on board."

Rejoice, Dibbs!
Rejoice, Dibbs!
Dibbs, rejoice!

For the long future let Arrowsmith hide his diminished head and Munchausen emphatically dry up, for both are put to flight by this terrible prince of crammers, Dibbs. Now I am not aware of there being a Commandment against lying, nor do I object to his in a mild form; but when I am compelled to swallow such an enormous one as that quoted above, I cannot but sorrowfully ask, why did you do it? What was the matter with you, you sublime so

and other sorts; and that India produces the raw material in such prodigious quantities that a *jute famine* is not to be feared. If this use of jute goes on it will tend to cheapen cotton goods, as the price is not more than twopence-halfpenny a pound."—*Englishman, July 7.*

A LITTLE event occurred yesterday, which we think, had it happened a day or two earlier, would have met with some notice from the meeting of the justices of Catcutta. It affords a tragical comment upon the danger resulting to the public from the nuisance now so prevalent in Calcutta of breaking horses into harness on the public roads. An unbroken, or imperfectly broken, horse, being harnessed to a buggy, broke away with shafts and harness in Toltollah, and caused the death of four persons before it was secured. We trust the Legislature will be at length aroused to the necessity of enacting some measure to put a stop to the nuisance we refer to. The Livery-stable keepers of Calcutta are quite prosperous enough, and charge sufficiently high for breaking in horses, to enable them to rent ground outside the town which might serve as a course where these animals could be put through their preliminary drill with out dealing death and consternation around them.—*Id.*

THE disbandment of the East India Regiment at Barrackpore is, as far as regards the primary process of calculating the men's service and claims, nearly completed. The rate of pension for those men who have served long enough to entitle them to pension, and of gratuity for those who have not, are all settled, and will immediately be sent up to Simla for the sanction of the Supreme Government, which obtained, his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will issue the final Military Order for paying up and disbanding the corps. His Excellency will find employment for the officers of the regiment as soon as possible in other appointments; and thus terminates the seven years' existence of the East Indian Regiment.—*Hurkaru, July 6.*

WE hear, in a quiet way, that India has been asked whether or not she would like to spare another British regiment or two from her European garrison, to help to bring this Maori business in New Zealand to a conclusion, and make things pleasant in that direction; and we sincerely trust and hope that those representing India will answer in the negative, and let the Home Government and the Colonists, who are responsible for the war, settle it themselves without draining India of British troops. Bengal has already given two British regiments towards the accomplishment of the tough and inglorious work on hand in New Zealand; Madras has given one; and one has gone from Ceylon—enough help, we should think, from this portion of her Majesty's dominions. We should not, however, be much surprised at the Indian Government yielding, and sparing still further military aid to General Cameron. We have always, since the British regiments from this country reached New Zealand, considered the force in the field there as fully sufficient, in numerical strength, to accomplish the work before it; but of course we did not contemplate British soldiers panic-stricken and running away before semi-savages, and leaving their officers, whilst endeavouring in vain to rally them, to be massacred by the enemy. We hear mention of a British regiment not very far from the Presidency as likely to be sent down to New Zealand; but we hope that the Indian Government will consider India first, and not send more British troops to New Zealand until they find that they have too many here.—*Id.*

BANGALORE.

ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST LOCOMOTIVE IN BANGALORE !!!—WEDNESDAY the 6th of July was a great day for Bangalore in particular and for the Province of Mysore in general. The first Locomotive and train of railway carriages laden with a human freight in the shape of a regiment of soldiers, arrived at half-past ten o'clock at night, having traversed the whole line in safety and thus placed Bangalore within twelve hours of Madras and those facilities at the disposal of the public as must contribute to the general convenience and material prosperity.

Though this was not the day for the formal opening of the line for traffic and the coming of the train not publicly advertised, still the fact was pretty generally known and the crowds of people of all classes who patiently waited some five or six hours to be enabled to witness the advent of the train showed that great and general interest was felt on the occasion. We may say without exaggeration that thousands were assembled before six o'clock at the Terminus, and though its patience was sorely tried by the delay that occured in the coming of the train up to past eight there was no sensible dimunition in the crowd. About that time, however, hunger and fatigue had the effect of diminishing the number, and when nine o'clock struck, and the train had not arrived there was a general retreat [illegible] case who had no means within them of refreshment. Some [illegible] possessed these aids to patience held on, however, and generally expressed their determination to wait until the train came in. By a quarter past ten though a great number of vehicles which before had been in great as to render progress along the road [illegible] the rails somewhat difficult but few remained and the number of spectators also [illegible] natives had grown very small.

The train did not arrive at until a quarter to eleven. And by that time there were but a few of the residents in the neighbourhood of the Terminus to welcome its arrival.

The Agent and Chief Engineer with the several engineers of the Branch came in it and also a detachment of the 20th M. N. I. en route for Bellary, and a few ladies and gentleman who got permission to take their chance. The train was a very heavy one consisting of 25 carriages and wagons, and was drawn by two Engines. Unfortunately the train on the South West Line did not reach the Jolarapett Junction until about 3 P. M. The trip was made in 5 hours exclusive of the time consumed in watering the Engines which were filled by chatties wherever water could be had. We understand that the line will be opened to the Public on the 1st August, and until that date the Engines will be engaged ballasting on the different districts, so there is no chance of the Bangalore people being able to get down to Madras by railway before that time.—*Herald, July 8.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

IN our columns of this day, under the head of "Sporting," will be found a list of entries for some of the principal events at Mysore Races which commence next week. This meeting is rendered the more interesting to our sporting readers in this Presidency, as three "crack" horses from these Provinces are heavily engaged on this occasion :—*Lord of Clyde, Starlight*, and the *Rajah*. These horses arrived safe and sound at Madras, and are now in training at Mysore. We hear from good authority that they are in excellent health, and all three are "fit" and well, and that their owner has sanguine hopes of winning one or two, at least, of the most attractive prizes.

A long list of performances which *Lord of Clyde* has to boast of, the amount of public money which he has placed to his owner's credit from time to time and the number of good horses he has beaten, on his side of India, will render his name famous for many a long day in the annals of the Indian Turf. The Madras stables are evidently afraid of him, but they appear to think nothing of *Starlight*, or the *Rajah*, but if these horses start for their engagements, they may surprise the Madras folk, not a little. We hope at least that they may keep up their reputation, and add fresh laurels to those which they have already gained in those Provinces and throughout Bengal.—*Mofussilite, July 8.*

CEYLON.

AN extraordinary case of *Habeas Corpus* decided by the Supreme Court has been the chief topic of discussion during the fortnight. The facts are simply these. A seaman named McSweeny who had escaped from Cardiff Goal where he was awaiting his trial for Murder arrived at Galle sometime during March last and there stabbed a Policeman. He was at once committed for trial, was tried before Mr. Justice Temple and convicted. Being remanded to goal, he contrived to escape, and thus eluded sentence being passed on him. He was shortly after apprehended and tried for the escape, was convicted on this charge and sentenced to imprisonment. On the 21st ultimo the Queen's Advocate moved the Supreme Court for a Writ of *Habeas Corpus* to bring up the prisoner for the purpose of hearing sentence passed on him on his conviction at the Galle Session. The Fiscal in due time returned the Writ, together with the body of the prisoner, and the Queen's Advocate proceeded to make his motion. It was discovered however, that the Fiscal's return did not state the cause of detention. Exception being taken to this irregularity, the Queen's Advocate offered to give evidence to supply the defect or to have the return amended in a few minutes; but this was refused and the prisoner was discharged, and the Chief Justice declaring him a *free man*. The closing act of this judicial drama, however, remains to be told. McSweenic has just been arrested at Galle on a warrant issued by the Deputy Queen's Advocate for the Southern Circuit, acting doubtless under instructions received from his immediate superior at Colombo. This places the Queen's Advocate in an awkward position, for by the *Habeas Corpus* Act any man who arrests a person once liberated on a *Habeas* for the same cause in respect of which he had been detained, incurs a fine of £500. We must not omit to mention that while the Writ was being discussed in the Supreme Court, Justice Temple, who had tried and convicted McSweenie at Galle, was on the Bench, and as far as he was concerned, therefore, no evidence was required to establish the identity of the prisoner or to indicate the cause of detention. It is hard to say where this case will end or to what mischievous consequences it may not lead to.

The advantages of the Trincomalie Harbour have at last engaged puplic attention, and the "Trincomalie Hydraulic Company (Limited")" have published a Prospectus in which they propose erecting a Lift at Trincomalee, suited for vessels up to 3000 tons, and the cost of which is estimated at £20,000. The British India Steam Navigation Company have several large steamers engaged in these waters, and it would be a great saving to them to have necessary repairs to their vessels effected at Trincomalie instead of sending them all the way to the Hoghly. The Madras and Colombo Steam Ship Company are likely to employ five iron Steamers, and these with the P. and O. vessels are sure of availing themselves of the Trincomalie Lift in preference to the Calcutta Docks. Our little "Pearl" (of great price) might also be sent round to Tricomalie for its yearly cleaning at a comparatively small cost. We wish the Company all success.

An accident occurred to the Railway Bridge over the Kalany on the 19th ultimo. The River having risen considerably above its usual level, the current was so strong that a few logs of wood which came floating down the stream were forced against the centre piles, some of which were bent and others forced out of their places. It is expected, however, that the damage will be repaired in the course of a few weeks. The accident itself has been looked upon as a satisfactory test which has helped to confirm the opinion which had been formed of the strength of the Bridge. We understand that Mr. Faviel intends going home for a couple of months; his absence however will not interfere in the least with the works which are now being energetically carried on along the line.—*Overland Examiner, July 1.*

TRIAL FOR HIGH TREASON AT UMBALLAH.

Judgment by Sir Herbert Edwardes,

IN THE CASE OF THE CROWN *versus* MOHUMMUD SHUFEE, AND 10 OTHERS.

THESE prisoners have been committed to trial in this Sessions Court by Captain Tighe, Deputy Commissioner of Umballah, under Section 121 of the Indian Penal Code, on the charge of "attempting to wage war against the Queen, and aiding and abetting the waging of such war, during the years 1861, 1862, 1863."

By Section 166 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, this charge could not be entertained unless the prosecution be instituted by order of the Supreme or Local Government. Accordingly the authority of the Lieutenant Governors of the Punjab and Bengal has been obtained.

The charge being of the greatest gravity, and some of the principal prisoners being men of wealth and position, it has been satisfactory that prisoners 1 and 4 have been defended by Mr. Goodall, Attorney of the High Court of Calcutta, and prisoners 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, by Mr. Plowden, Vakeel of the High Court of Calcutta. So that only prisoners 2, 3, 11 have, during this trial, which has occupied the Court for 16 sittings, been undefended by European ability, and professional knowledge of the law. Indeed those three prisoners also have incidentally derived all the benefit of the skilled advocacy of their fellow prisoners.

It has also been satisfactory that, notwithstanding English Counsel having been retained for the defence, Government has not called in any extraneous professional aid, but has left the Prosecution for the Crown in the hands of local officers, Captain Bamfield, Deputy Inspector General of Police in this Division, and Mr. D. G. Barkley, Assistant Commissioner of Umballah.

The Court itself has been assisted by six Native Assessors; 3 of whom are Mussulman co-religionists of the accused, and 3 are Hindoos.

Everything, therefore, has been done, whether by Government, or Counsel for the defence, or this Court, to secure as fair and full a hearing as possible for the prisoners, in this serious and important trial, for the highest crime against the State which is known to the law of this country.

Two preliminary objections to the trial were taken by the Counsel for prisoners 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, viz.:—

1st, that Section 121 of the Indian Penal Code is not applicable; and 2nd, that if applicable prisoners 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, (who for convenience have been termed in this trial the Patna prisoners) are not subject to the jurisdiction of the Umballah Courts in this matter.

As these points have again been urged [illegible] of the defence, it will be con[illegible] before proceeding to the merits of the case itself.

To take the jurisdiction question first, it is argued that, as, under Sections 26, Criminal Procedure Code, offences unenumerated into either to the district where the offence is committed, or the district where the offences ensued; and further, by Section 270 "the trial must be enquired into either in the district where the abetment took place, or in the district where the abetted offence took place:—the Courts of the Umballah Divison, in the Lieutenant Governorship of the Punjab, could have no jurisdiction over his clients, prisoners 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, (and by inference over prisoner 11), they being residents of Patna in the Lieutenant Governorship of Bengal. The acts charged against them could therefore only be tried legally in the Patna Courts; and the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal and the Punjab had no legal authority to transfer the trial.

When this preliminary objection was taken to the trial, the Court overruled it, on the ground that, *prima facie*, the acts charged by the Prosecution against the Patna and Bengal Prisoners, had consequences in the Umballah Division of the Punjab, which brought them within the legal jurisdiction of the Umballah Courts.

It was further argued by the Prosecution in reply to the Defence, that "Where Section 28 of the Criminal Procedure Code is taken in connection with Sections II. and IV. of Act I. of 1849*, it will be seen that as the principals, of whom a number were British subjects, could be brought to trial under authority of the Government, before "one of the established Courts of Judicature, which would have been competent to try the person charged with the offence, if it had been committed within the British Territories;" the abettors are liable, under the same authority, to the same jurisdiction. It will scacely be denied that the Umballah Sessions Court is one of the Courts which would have been so competent."

In this reasoning the Court concurs, and finds no force in the objection to the jurisdiction of the Umballah Courts.

The second preliminary objection of the Counsel for the Patna prisoners, which was subsequently argued by him at considerable length in the Defence, and was caught up and used by Mohummud Jaffir, prisoner 11, who defended himself, was in substance this; that the two illustrations subjoined by the framers of the Indian Penal Code to Section 121, (under which the prisoners now stand charged,) show, by referring only to insurrection, that Section 121 imports "a waging of war against the Government within the British territories; an insurrection in fact, on the part of British subjects against the Government, and *nothing else*." The Notes of Morgan and Macpherson on Chapter VI. Indian Penal Code, were quoted as indicating a similar opinion. And hence it was argued that furnishing supplies of men and money to Her Majesty's enemies beyond Her Majesty's border, though exactly that species of treason which is described in the English Statute Law, as being "adhered to the enemies of our Lord the King in his realm, giving them aid or comfort in the realm or elsewhere," is not the offence imported in Section 121 Indian Penal Code; and "further that it is an offence not provided for in the Indian Penal Code."

This very sweeping argument crvered not only the Patna Clients of Mr. Plowden, but every one of the eleven prisoners at the bar; and it is worthy of notice that Mr. Goodall, the Counsel for Mohummud Shuffee and his Agent Abdool Kurreem, did not venture to enter this objection; though, if this were tenable, no other line of defence could be, so favourable for his clients.

The Court held that the "illustrations" subjoined to Section 121, or any other Section of the Indian Penal Code, are not *the* law; that the Section itself is *the* law, and is applicable not merely to cases similar to the examples given in the "illustrations," but to any other cases, however different in circumstance and incident, which may come within the ordinary English meaning of the actual words of the Section. In the present instance, the wording of Section 121 says that "whoever wages war against the Queen, or attempts to wage such war, or abets the waging of such war, shall be punished with death, &c., &c." It says nothing about "insurrection, which is only one species of war. It simply says "war," which is a well understood and common English generic term, covering every species of war against the Queen. The prisoners are charged with a particular species of such war; and in the Court's opinion it would be impossible to enact a form of words more applicable than Section 121, to the acts of which they are accused. It was for the Prosecution to prove in the course of the trial, that those had been committed; but this preliminary objection of the Counsel for the Patna prisoners could not be admitted to bar the trial.

The Conductors of the Prosecution, in later stages of the trial, with reference to the above objection, adduced other arguments well worthy of consideration

They said "it is quite true that both the illustrations to Section 121 refer to cases of insurrection. But the framers of the Code do not seem to have intended the illustrations to limit, or restrict the meaning of the text, and the remarks made by Morgan and Macpherson preliminary to Chapter II. of the Indian Penal Code, show that they considered there was much more danger that the illustrations would be made use of for the purpose of adding to the written law or of putting strain upon it, than that they should be made use of to restrict the law when its terms are unrestricted. But the remark that "although the illustrations are acts of interpretation by legislative authority in those precise circumstances which constitute the examples they cannot be used to alter the law which they are intended to interpret"; they "must in no case be used to contradict by inference, or otherwise, the text of the Code." And it must be obvious that, if all offences against the law could be brought under the special cases which are decided by the legislature in the illustrations, the general provisions of the Penal Code would have been needless, as nothing more would have been necessary than to legislate for those special cases."

Again;—it is not argued that foreign enemies, not owing any allegiance to the Queen, were contemplated by Section 121, Indian Penal Code, as their acts, though they may be subjects for international law, are not subjects for legislative enactment. But the words of Section 121, Indian Penal Code "waging war against the Queen," "attempting to wage," or "abetting the waging of such war," are general, and there is nothing to limit them to war waged within the British territories by British subjects, i. e., to an insurrection. Even were the persons aided in waging war against the Queen, a foreign enemy; still the persons charged with abetting the waging of such war, are British subjects, who owe allegiance to the Queen. And the third "Explanation to Section 108, Indian Penal Code, lays down that "it is not necessary that the person abetted should be capable by law of committing an offence"; to that the liability of the persons under Section 121 in no way depends upon whether the enemy waging war against the Queen, is foreign, or owes allegiance to the Queen."

The Prosecutors for the Crown go on to say. "But the enemy waging war against the Queen is not, in this instance, correctly described as a foreign enemy. It has been proved in the preliminary enquiry that Her Majesty's subjects form a large portion of the fanatics of Mulkah, Sitana, by whom the war was waged; and that several of the leaders of those fanatics, as Fiaz Ali, brother, and Esau, son of Yahiya Ali, prisoner, are subjects of the Queen, who have thrown off their allegiance. Abdoolla, the leader of the Hindustanees, and Abdool Kurreem, his brother are also subjects of Her Majesty, and owe her allegiance. Any of these men, had they been captured, might have been tried as principals under Section 121, Sec Act I, 1849, Section II."

Lastly, the Prosecutors for the Crown make this very pertinent remark, which would meet the view of Section 121, taken up by the Defence were that view a sound one.

"It is besides not quite correct to say that the war against the Queen, which the prisoners are charged with having abetted, has been waged altogether in foreign territory. It originated from incursions made by the Fanatics of Mulkah Sitana into British territory.

This argument is entirely established by the printed records of Government filed by the prosecution; and has been indeed matter of common notoriety in this province for many years; more particularly to any whose duty it has been to preside Judicial Courts, or serve in any other way, upon the frontier of the Punjab.

This Court, therefore, now finally rejects the plea that Section 121 of the Indian Penal Code does not apply to the acts charged against the prisoners.

The whole of these prisoners, then, stand before the Court charged with attempting to wage war against the Queen, and aiding and abetting in the waging of such war, during a specified period the years 1861, 1862 and 1863, and in a specified manner, viz. by traitorously furnishing supplies [illegible] a colony of Hindoostanees [illegible] Mulkah, [illegible] independent territory, [illegible] from whom they [illegible] Majesty's Dominions [illegible] What [illegible] upon the prisoners at the bar without understanding [illegible] the nature and objects of that strange band, whom the prisoners are accused of strengthening and assisting accordingly, the prosecutors for the Crown have given a brief account of the rise of this Hindoostanee fanaticism.

The early history of Syud Ahmud has indeed long since passed into the domain of history, and may be referred to at length with advantage, in connection with this trial, at pp. 190—194 of Cunningham's History of the Sikhs.

But the most compendious and recent summary of Syud Ahmud, career, the establishment of his Hindoostanee followers first at Sitana, and afterwards at Mulkah, and the events which have brought them into collision with the British Government, is found in one of the Exhibits before the Court; letter No. 51 of 1st February 1864, from the Secretary to the Punjab Government, to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Para. 2.—"To save reference to former correspondence, a short account will be given of this Colony.

"Syud Ahmud Shah, the founder, was a native of Bareilly. At one priod of his life he was the companion in arms of the celebrated Ameer Khan, a Pindharee, who was himself a Pathan, born in the valley of Sonair. The Syud's daughters were married in Tonk, and a son also still resides there. Syud Ahmud afterwards studied Arabic at Delhi, and then proceeded to Mecca by way of Calcutta. It was during this journey that his doctrines obtained the ascendancy over the minds of the Mahomedans of Bengal, which has ever since led them to supply the colony at Sitana with fresh recruits although the Syud in after-life attempted to disguise the the fact that his doctrines were essentially those of the Wahabee sect, inculcating the original tents of Islam, and repudiating commentaries on the Koran, the adoration of relics, &c. It was in 1824 that the adventurer arrved by way of Kandahar and Cabul, among the Yusufzaie tribes on the Peshawur border.

"He proclaimed a religious war against the Sikhs, and, uniting with the Barakzai Sirdars, then in possession of Peshawur, attacked the Sikh entrenched camp at Saidu, but was defeated.

"He fled by Loondkhor to Swat, and there took up his residence with Futteh Khan, of Punjtar. This connection strengthened his position amongst the Pathans. He subdued the Khans of Hoond and Hotu, and levied tithes from the Yusufzaie clan. In 1828, by a night attack, he defeated the Barakzai force which had advanced against him as far as Zeydah. Subsequently he took possession of Umb. In 1829, having again defeated the Barakzai at Hotu, he occupied Peshawur. But his successful career was now brought to a close. His exactions had become oppressive to the Pathans, and an attempt on his part to put a stop to their taking money on the bethrothal of their daughters, was still more distasteful. There was a general insurrection against him; many of his followers, including the Deputy, left at Peshawur, were massacred, and he himself forced to flee to Pukley, in Hazara. There his followers again rallied round him, but in 1830 they were completely defeated by a force under Sheer Singh, and the Syud himself was slain.

Para. 6.—"Of his disciples, who escaped with their lives, a portion found their way to Sitana. This village then belonging to Syud Akbur Shah. For tribal reasons it had some years before been made a neutral village, and conferred on his grandfather Zamin Shah, a refugee from Takhtabund in Bonair. Syud Acbar had served as a Treasurer and Counsellor of Syud Ahmud, and on this account he willingly allowed the Hindoostanees to gather round him. After the British annexation of Peshawur, the Akhoond Abdool Ghuffoor of Swat prevailed on the people of that valley to receive Syud Akbur as their king in order that, in the event of an invasion, they might attain to the joys of martyrdom. He died in 1857.

Para. 4.—"Although the Hindoostanees were known to have aided the Ausuunzais in their attack on the territory of our feudatory Jehadad Khan in Umb, in 1852, and there was good reason for believing that supplies of men and money reached them from Hindoostan, we had no actual collision with them until April 1858, when the force* under Sir Sydney Cotton, went against them. The son of Futteh Khan, above mentioned named Mokanab Khan, had previously invited the fanatics of Punjtar and Mungul Thannah, and an Assistant Commissioner encamped near the border, had been attacked at night.

Para. 5.—"The results of this expedition were that the buildings at Sitana, [illegible] lai, and Mungul, Tannah, [illegible] the Hindoostanees expelled, [illegible] taken from the Otmanzai and [illegible] to allow them to occupy Sitana.

Para. 6.—"They re-settled [illegible] north side of the great [illegible] But in 1861, they came down [illegible] Sitree, just overhanging their [illegible] Sitana, and commenced sending robbers into Huzara to carry off Hindoo Banyahs, and it was not until an embargo was placed on the Otmanzai and Judoon tribes, that they returned to Mulkah.

Para. 7.—"In 1862, it was reported that the numbers of the Hindostanees had been increased; and several robberies having been committed by robbers despatched by Moobarik Shah (son of Akbur Shah) in the Huzara territory, it was recommended that an expedition should be undertaken against Mulkah.

Para. 10.—"During the autumn of 1862, and ensuing cold season, not a single case of robbery was committed by the bandits retained by Syud Moobarik Shah. But in the spring 1863, two murders occurred, generally attributed to them.

Para. 11.—"On the 5th of July, it was reported that the Syuds and Hindoostanees had suddenly reoccupied Sitana. No attempt to prevent their coming was made by the Judoon or Otmanzai tribe, and some of the members actually invited them. The Syuds and Hindoostanees also sent treating messages to the Chief of Umb, a feuditory protected by the British Government. Military measures were taken for maintaining a blockade against the Judoon and Otmanzai tribes, and Militia were entertained for the purpose of protecting the territory of the Umb Chief.

Para. 12.—"On the 7th of September the Chief Moulvee Abdoolla of the Hindoostanees, attempted a night attack on the Camp of the Guide Corps at Poopee, but this completely failed through the appearances of a patrol of that Regiment consisting of a Duffadar and 4 men.

Para. 13.—"About the middle of September, the Hussunzais attacked the Shoonglee hamlets in the Black Montain, where one of the Umb outposts was placed. One man was killed in the affair; again in September, the same tribe attacked the levis of Madad Khan, of Tunawal, killing a Jemadar and six or seven men.

Para. 14.—"The animus of the Syuds and Hindoostanees was further shown by their firing across the Indus at our levy picketed at Nawa Giran, and by a letter addressed by Moulvee Abdoolla, to the Umb Chief, declaring war against the infidel, and summoning all good Mossulmans to join them."

The *Gazette of India* of 30th January 1864, which has been filed by the Prosecution, narrates the arduous and prolonged Military operations which Her Majesty's Indian Government was compelled by this state of things to undertake for the sole purpose of breaking up the hostile colony of Hindoostanees at Mulkah and Sitana. Those operations are so recent, that it is unnecessary for this Court to recall them. It is sufficient to take judicial notice of the fact recorded in the *Gazette*, that the losses therein sustained by Her Majesty's troops were as follows:—

Rank.	Killed.	wounded.	Total killed and wounded.
European Officers	15	21	36
Ditto Men	34	118	152
Native Officers	4	21	25
Ditto Men	174	460	634
Grand Total...	227	620	847

Such has been the origin, such the history, such the mischievous political results of that rendezvous for ambitions and fanatical traitors, which the prisoners at the bar are charged with maintaining. And if this be not what is meant by "waging war against the Queen," the English language must have been changed by Act XLV. of 1860.

Let us now expand the technical charges of "Waging attempting to wage, and abetting the waging of war against the Queen," into some statement of the case for the Prosecution, that we may bear in mind what sort of Acts have to be proved in detail against the prisoners before they can be convicted under Section 121.

Generally, then, they stand accused of having been engaged during the last 3 years in promoting what Mohummudans call Jehad, (what we may call a Crescentade, or Moslem Holy War) for the disturbance of the Queen's Government in India.

A central office of treason and sedition, called by the initiated the 'Little a Godown," is stated to exist as Patna, in the shape of family of Moulvees, disciples and successors of the late Wahabee leader, Syud Ahmud, whose history has above been traced; from whom they hold letters patent to spread his tenets, enlist followers and promote, after the strictest code of the Koran, the revival of Mahummudan ascendancy.

These Moulvees are men of distinction, learning and importance in their native city. They are described as having extensive premises in the Sadikpoor Street of Patna; consisting of [illegible] private houses of different members and their families, the tombs of their sainted dead, a Mussjid for public prayer and preaching, and a Kafila or Hospice for disciples, students of theology, and Crescentaders.

In this "Little Godown" resided as proprietors, prisoners VII. and VIII. with their relative and co-proprietor, Moulvee Abdoolla, who is, or was, associated with the British Officials as a Member of the Local Committee and Income Tax Assessor.

Here No. VII. in particular, is said to have taught the solemn duty of Crescentade. Here is said to have been carried on a wide and treasonable correspondence in Bengal and other parts of India one chief object of which was to select and appoint fit men, such as prisoner XI., in different district to go about as Missionaries and Colporteurs in circles of villages, selling Wahabee books, preaching the general duty of Crescentade, and pointing out the opportunity that now presented itself at Mulkah and Sitana, (honoured with the name of the "Great Godown"), where the Imam Syud Ahmud was about to manifest himself, and head his faithful followers.

These Emissaries, we are told, collected funds, and enlisted recruits, throughout Bengal; and forwarded both men and money to the prisoners VII. and VIII. at the "Little Godown."

Here the Crescentaders are stated to have been received and instructed. Prisoner IX. servant of prisoner VII, is said to have been the Bursar of this institution, and to have discharged the lay duties of keeping the Treasure chest, feeding the Bengalee recruits, lecturing them on days when prisoner VIII. was not to preach, organizing their dispatch up country in bands of 5 or 6 at a time, through the North West Provinces and the Punjab, to the "Great Godown" in the Independent hills, and remitting funds to the same destination through prisoners X. II. and I.

Prisoner No. II. is stated to have been the intermediate agent between the little and Great Godowns, receiving at Thanesur, and forwarding to the frontier, the Bengallee Crescentaders and remittances of money.

This operation was both difficult and dangerous in the Punjab, where Bengalees are strangers and markedly distinct from the people of the country, and it is stated that prisoner I. greatly contributed to the success of prisoner II. in this portion of the undertaking. He is by trade a butcher, and has succeeded his father snd grandfather in taking large contracts from Government for the supply of meat to Her Majesty's European troops. He holds the meat contract for the stations of Umballah, Jullundur, Lahore, Sealkote, Rawul Pindee, Attock and Nowshera, on the road through the Punjab to the frontier. He is accused of cashing the drafts from Patna on Delhi, by which the funds of the conspiracy were pushed half way up the country and forwarding on money to the "Great Godown" through his subordinate meat Agents and cattle dealers. He is said to have hospitally received the Bengallee Crescentaders at Umballah, where he resides; and to have thrown the cloak of his influence and position in Government employ over the whole journey through the Punjab; corresponding on these matters under a feigned name.

Prisoner III. is an Assistant of prisoner II.; and prisoner IV. is the confidential Agent of prisoner I. at Umballah. They are accused of knowingly aiding prisoners I. and II. in this great treason against Government.

Such is the general outline of the plot, which has to be proved in detail before the eleven prisoners at the bar can be convicted.

The Court will now review the evidence, against each one of them separately.

It will elucidate the case of the rest to begin with prisoner II., Mohummud Jaffir. He is a man of the Raeen caste, who, by his natural force of character, seems first to have raised himself to be Lumberdar of his native place, Thanesur, in the Umballah district; and then to have continued educating himself and cultivating his mind. Among the documents filed by the prosecution, is Exhibit 56 C., which is an autobiographical memoir of the prisoner found in his house, and in his own handwriting, though for obvious reasons he denies it. It is styled "The Counsels of Jaffir." In it he involuntarily tell us his course of study; how at length he took to the profession of a Vakeel, and rose to eminence in that line in the district Courts. "Associating myself, he says, "with the petition-writers, in 1856, it came to pass that all the Vakeels, and petition-writers consulted me as to Rules, Regulations, and Acts of the Legislature, and I came to be above them all." He says he "earned from 100 Rs. to 200 Rs. a month by petition-writing," but the money out of Syria, because we cannot have a great power encamped upon the flank of our Indian route; we fight Russia incessantly, because India would be expensive if Asia Minor were governed by Europeans; we support an Asiatic horde in oppressing some of the fairest countries in the world, because we do not see if that horde were driven out how to keep our position in Hindostan as easily as we now do. Questions of purely [illegible]material civilisation, like the Isthmus of Suez, the independent telegraph to Alexiandria, the railways to Constantinople, the right of entrance to the Black Sea, the cleansing of the bars at the mouth of the Danube, are all opposed, promoted, or decided with an eye to this single possession. We have fought one great war to avoid a contingency which might have menaced it, and may yet fight half a dozen more rather than it should be ever directly attacked. As if this were not sufficient, our statesmen, aware at last of the colossal strength of the machine they have since 1858 constructed, are tempted to use it in asserting an enticing but dangerous supremacy throughout all Southern and Eastern Asia. Perceiving as they never perceived before that in India they are the rulers of a great military monarchy, so completely armed for war that a hill campaign of six months with 10,000 men in the field only costs 200,000*l*, they begin to feel that no enterprise in Asia is beyond their strength. Nothing in that quarter involves danger, for India is so strong. Risk a massacre in Japan, for the Viceroy can avenge it; occupy all ports in China, for the Sikhs can garrison them; penetrate into every corner of the Empire, for at the worst a great war will not overtax Sir John Lawrence! The bombardment of Jeddo is a trifle to a Power which could supply half-a-million of men without drawing on an arsenal out of Asia; the Protectorate of China seems an undertaking not too enormous for the rulers of two hundred millions of Hindoos; and we are at this very moment desirous, say Indian despatches, to obtain an "influence" in Lhassa, right away in the centre of the Asiatic continent, because that pleasant increase of responsibility will "greatly facilitate" a connection with Western China. It was an open question the other day whether Mr. Lay's plans would or would not fire the national imagination, and if they had, half the human race would have been upon our shoulders; for statesmen, feeling themselves irresistible in the possession of India, would not have opposed the popular desire. Our policy in Asia, in fact, is becoming adventurous, not to say arrogant, because we see that it is based on strength which nothing on that continent can resist, and which is set in full motion, thrown into energetic and persistent activity, by the click of a telegraph needle.

2. All this while the great dependency, which in Asia increases our potency so much, is in Europe becoming a source of serious embarrassment. India has become so strong because since 1858 we have maintained there a British army of 75,000 men. That cost us little in money, but it presses with yearly increasing severity upon our supply of men. The conditions of English military service, owing to the vastness and scattered character of the Empire, are so exceedingly onerous that this supply is limited,—too limited very often for our position. We could raise an army for European service only with considerable ease, but then we want men who are content to pass a third of their active lives within a tropical barrack. The army at home is stronger than usual, the supply from Ireland is slowly diminishing—very slowly, for the class from which recruits are drawn does not emigrate very fast—wages are rising everywhere, and the supply of two armies is becoming difficult beyond all precedent, while, as India is practically a station on active service, that army must be supplied first. What with deaths, invaliding, and the ten year enlistment rule, India demands on the lowest average 12,000 men a year, 240 a week, and this year 9,000 men will quit the country at a blow. It is useless to argue that many of them will volunteer, for they will do nothing of the sort,—would not if the bounty money were doubled or tripled. The passionate hatred of India developed in barracks by the climate is irresistible. The men actually thirst, as they say "for a drink of cold air," to see home faces, and have the chance of re-enlisting if they must re-enlist, into a regiment ordered for a long spell of English or Irish service. They come home in crowds, and already the Commander-in-Chief has been compelled to issue a circular to recruiting officers, which is almost plaintive in its earnestness, and busy brains are meditating on the changes to be attempted if recruiting should fail short. Those changes are not hopeless, many of them are very plausible, but in the way of all stands the single difficulty, India. More pay, quite within the capacity of the country to afford—for the men's wages are comparatively a very small item in the great military account—would perhaps attract men more rapidly, but then pay must either be increased in India—where it is a heavy burden—or the disproportion between English and Indian pay will disappear, till India, even now the soldier's *beta noire*, will seem to offer no attraction at all. Then it is proposed—the *Times* this week proposes—to reduce the term of service still further, and so make soldiers dependent. That scheme might do very well, though discharged soldiers are not the best additions to a population, but then, how are Indian reliefs to be managed? You cannot keep soldiers sixteen thousand miles to stay less than five years, for the expense would be considerable, and every soldier landed in Calcutta costs 100*l*. already, and, as we have said, the discharged men in India do not volunteer. The difficulty seems almost insurmountable, except by very great innovations, and war in Europe would increase it almost indefinitely. Our whole success in war depends upon quick recruiting,—for our system is to use small highly-trained armies, and keep them always up to the mark, to keep a deep cup full, rather than waste water in wide troughs. Suppose we had only 30,000 men actually engaged in Jutland, we should need an additional recruiting for that army alone, of at least 600 men per week, and there is the draw of 240 going on everlastingly in India, and the home corps to be supplied besides. No wonder that officers look grave, and that the Cabinet hesitates to call upon the country which is forced to maintain one great army permanently on active service, to supply another. It may be said that a great country like this can always in the end find men enough, and that is possibly true, but it will only be after changes which will very greatly modify the constitution of the army. Short enlistments, pay without stoppages, the prohibition of flogging, promotions from the ranks will, no doubt, make the service attractive enough, but the mere fact that a leading newspaper should be discussing the advisability of the Prussian organisation for the English army is strong, and to our eyes a melancholy proof of the influence which India already exercises over our internal policy.

A NEW PARASITE.—The large water-tanks of the hothouses at the Garden of Plants are at present peopled with a race of obstinate enemies to plants, which the greatest care and caution has as yet been unable to extirpate. These enemies are no other than the *oscillaria utriculata*, a sort of cryptogamous plant of wonderful fecundity, and which was hitherto only known to thrive in hot mineral waters; it seems, of however, that it grows and multiplies admirably in any water a sufficient temperature. Its shape is somewhat like that of a small mushroom with its stalk turned upwards. Examining it with attention we perceive round its centre a circle of a light green hue, which renders it distinguishable from the general colour of the plant, which is dark green. From this circle other oscillaria are constantly emerging, which literally grow in size under the very eyes of the observer, and which immediately begin in their turn to give birth to other oscillaria. Untold generations are thus produced in the course of 24 hours; a few minutes are quite sufficient to infect the water of a tank. The numerous fired sh which people the reservoirs of the hothouses and purge the water of all noxious principles seem to be powerless against this new invader, whose misdeeds we have not yet half enumerated. When the oscillaria has at length exhausted its whole reproductive power (for everything must have an end), it suddenly goes and joins its fellows, whereby a thick sort of film, or rather sheet, is formed, which assumes the appearance of felt, then rapidly becomes black, and, increases in weight by some unaccountable process, until it sinks to the bottom of the tank. This looks as if the plant were dead, but it is nothing of the kind; in this dormant state it sticks to and envelopes the roots of the aquatic plants it finds, and corrodes them so as soon to kill them. Another evolution is still to come; after doing as much mischief as possible under water, the sheet of felt again acquires sufficient lightness to return to the surface; it loses its blackness, becomes green again, then separates once more into a thousand little individual oscillaria, which recommence the sort of life already described above. No remedy has hitherto been found against these marauders that have found their way into the reservoirs by some unaccountable accident: they require a temperature of from 40 to 75 degrees Centigrade (104 to 167 Fahr.) for their existence. They might the refore be got rid of by lowering the temperature; but that would injure the valuable plants as well.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 14TH.

Barnard, Barrack Master J., on Barrack Department, on duty, from Khandalla.

Gammie, Deputy Inspector General D., Medical Department, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 14TH.

Crerar, Staff Surgeon J., Staff, to rejoin, to Poona.

Gammie, Deputy Inspector General D., Medical Department, to join, to Poona.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

Bombay Castle, 7th July 1

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—July 6, *Bolingbroke*, Ross, from Melbourne 31st May; *Bhoyhunnygur*, Bounett, from Bombay 21st June; *Trade Wind*, Smith, from Liverpool 16th March; *Merle Blanc*, Feyat, from Bourbon; and *Tanjier*, particulars not received.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.—July 7, Ship *Northumberland*, D. Miller, London via Northern Ports; French Barque *Mysore*, L. A. Fayet, for Bordeaux.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d. to 2s. 1d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0 15/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	106½
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
Madras	30 Do. do.	100
China	60 Do. do.	226

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	190 pr. ct. pm.
Asiatic Banking Corpn.	1,000	.....	189 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	23½ pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	150	.....	59 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Trading & Banking Association (Limited)	125	.....	10 pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Banking Company	100	.....	35 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	102 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank	500	6 do.	140 pr. ct. pm.
Charterel Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	140 pr. ct. pm (incldg. u. sh.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	135 pr. ct. pm. (nominal.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	3 do.	200 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	12	130 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	175	.....	58 pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	4½ do.	75 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Presidency Bank	50	.....	(nominal. 2 per ct. pm.
East Indian Bank	25	.....	6 per ct. pm.
Indian Peninsula London & China Bank	50	.....	10 per ct. pm.
Bombay Joint Stock Corporation	100	.....	15 per ct. pm.
Financial Association of India	10	.....	48 per ct. pm.
Bombay City Bank	50	.....	4 per ct. pm.
Alliance Bank	...	.....	4 per ct. pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 25,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,050	575 do.	Rs. 13,000 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 2,600 pm.
Elphinstone Land & Press Company Limited	.....	.....	
One whole Share, comprising	.....	.....	Rs. 63,000 pr. share.
1 A Share	6,000	430	
1 B Share	6,000	170	
4 U Shares	6,000	.....	
2 Fort Press Co. Shares	1,500	.....	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 29,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,000	.....	Rs. 3,500 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 2,500 pm.
Scinde Press Co. Limited (Kurrachee)	500	.....	Rs. 700 pm.
Examdra Press Co. Limited (Madras).	500	.....	Rs. 300 pm.
Exshaw Press Co.	450	.....	Rs. 350 pm.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218.3.0	pr. ct.	(nominal. Rs. 5 pr. ct. pm.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 pm. anl.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,000 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 350 prem.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	.....	Rs. 200 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 350 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 375 prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	... ...	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	7½ per cent.	Rs. 1,200.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 350 prem.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 64,000 pm.
House and Land Investment Co.	.....	.....	(pr. whole share
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150	.....	Rs. 60 pm.
Bonded Warehouse	900	.....	Rs. 10 pm. par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	.....	Rs. 5,900 pm.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	.....	Par.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	750	.....	Rs. 325 pm.
Princess of Wales Ship Company	1,000	.....	Par.
Union Shipping Co. Limited	1,000	.....	Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	.....	Rs. 250 pm.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	20 per ct.	Rs. 1,100 pm.
Treacher & Co. (Limited)	250	.....	6 pr. ct. pm. par
Goa Coffee Co.	250	.....	nominal
Bombay Gas Co.	50	.....	8 pr.ct.pm.anl.
East India Cotton Agency	50	.....	Par.
Khandeish Farming Company	50	.....	7 pr. ct. pm.
United Mercantile Trading Co. Ltd.	50	.....	4½ pr. ct. pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	...	98
" Loan 1835-36	...	96
" Loan 1842-43	...	
" Loan 1854-55	...	
New Five per Cent. Loan	...	105
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	...	115

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	...	10-2-6
Bank of England Notes	...	10-6
Spanish Dollars	...	210
Carolus	...	220
Mexican Dollars	...	230
German Crowns	...	214½
Five Franc Pieces	...	222
Bar Silver	...	106-2
Gold Leaf	...	16-5

PRICES CURRENT 9th July 1864.)

COTTON at Colaba

		Per candy.
New Bronch and Surat (ready.)	Rs.	580 to 610
New Dhollera, (ready.)	"	600 to 630
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	"	590 to 600
New Oomravuttee	"	560 to 565
New Dharwar Sawgined	"	645 to 650
New Barsee and Nuggur	"	445 to 450
New Veeravul	"	540 to 500
New Khandeish	"	530 to 535
New Poratchee	"	490 to 500
New Pecoatee	"	590 to 595
New Mangalore	"	500 to 505
New Ringhungaut	"	625 to 630

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,450 to 1440.

SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs. 6-12 to 6-14 per cwt

Rapeseed, Guzerat	"	6-12 to 6-14
Gingellymixed (Black and White)	"	32 to 34.
	"	33 to 34.
Niger	"	27 to 28. Nominal.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, 12TH JULY 1864.

PASSES GRANTED.

YEARS.	Up to 23rd June 1864.	From 24th to 29th June 1864.	Total.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1862-63	...	...	*45,467
" 1863-64	18,863	359	19,237
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1862-63	...	...	*4,411
" 1863-64	2,231	...	2,231

IMPORTED INTO BOMBAY.

YEARS.	Up to 5th July 1864.	From 6th to 12th July 1864.	Lost on the Road.	Total Imported.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1862-63	...	...	12	*45,455
" 1863-64	16,801½	907	2½	17,708½
AT AHMEDABAD.				
For 1862-63	...	...	½	*4,410½
" 1863-64	2,230½	...	½	2,230½

EXPORTED BY SEA.

YEARS.	Up to 5th July 1864.	From 6th to 12th July 1864.	Total.	Balance.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1862-63	45,114	40	45,154	301
" 1863-64	13,926½	1,251	15,177½	2,531
AT AHMEDABAD.				
For 1862-63	4,359	29½	4,388½	122
" 1863-64	1,943½	52	1,995½	235

DETAIL OF EXPORTS—FROM 6TH TO 12TH JULY 1864.

	Chests.
Of the Season 1862-63.	
Per Steamer *Emeu*	65½
Per Steamer *United Service*	4
Of the Season 1863-64.	
Per Steamer *Emeu*	1,293
Per Steamer *United Service*	10
Total	1,372½

* During the whole season.

N. B.—The Opium Season year commences from 1st October and ends with 30th September.

(Errors excepted)

F. F. ARBUTHNOT,
Depy. Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium, P.D.
Bombay, Custom House, 13th July 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Board of Directors.
Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq, *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq, (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
MICHEL E. RODOCANACHI, Esq.
SPIRIDION MAVROJANI, Esq.

Committee in Bombay.
D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable PREMBAHOY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, Esq.

Bankers.
LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.....Do. do.
MANCHESTER.....Do. do.
SCOTLAND .....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange :—

Six months' sight	2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
Three "	2s. 0d.	do.
Two "	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
One "	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On demand on Bank of England.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Scotland and Ireland	1s. 11¾d.	do.

Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.....1s. 11¼d. do.

Drafts on the *Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable on demand only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per an.

do.	9	do.	do. 5½ do. do.
do.	6	do.	do. 5 do. do.
do.	4	do.	do. 4½ do. do.
do.	3	c.	do. 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, thenotice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Depositis of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent ½-low the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 3 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed " *The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

W. F. WESCHE, Manager.

Bombay, 16th June 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX. OF 1857, OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 150 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON. A. J. LEWIS, Advocate General Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq. RICHARD WILLIS, Esq.
HENRY FORMAN, Esq. LIMJEE MANOCKJEE, Esq.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.
LOVEJOY BASSERA.

The London Joint Stock Bank.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the following rates :—

At 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
4	do.	2s.	
3	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
2	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
1	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On demand	1s.	11¾d.	do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows :—

On Current Accounts	2	per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain	3	"
" 6 "	5	"
" 12 "	6	"

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank [illegible] Government or Joint Stock Securities received for safe custody, and interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 29th June 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
" 4	do.	2s.	0¼d. "
" 3	do.	2s.	0d. "
" 2	do.	1s.	11¾d. "
" 1	do.	1s.	11¾d. "
On demand		1s.	11¾d. "
On Scotland	do.		
On Ireland	do.	1s.	11¾d. "

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Ireland at 1 day's sight.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
" " 6 " 5 "
" " 3 " 4 "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

To be remittible in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and Chinta.

H. J. MARSDEN,
Bombay, 20th June 1864. Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY. CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND. RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.

Do.	at 4	do.	2s. do.
Do.	at 3	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
Do.	at 2	do.	1s. 11½d. do.
Do.	at 1	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. on Demand		do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
Scotland and Ireland.		do.	1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 13th June 1864.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)

RESERVED FUND, £3,25,000—(Rs. 32,50,000.)

Head Office.....LONDON. | Branch Office.....EDINBURGH.

BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Contiaent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
" 4	do.	2s.	do.
" 3	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
" 2	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
" 1	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
" On Demand		1s. 11¾d.	do.
Circular Notes		1s. 11d.	do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposite at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Depositors accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address " *The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3.
Saturdays.....10 to 1.

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

Bombay, 13th June 1864.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 27th and 28th March 1848 and Imperial Decree of 30th July 1854.* PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.) RESERVE FUND.—Francs 9,292,565 (£371,702.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—No. 9, *Rampart Row.*

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows :

On London 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee
3 Do. Do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
Sight	1s.	11¾d.	"
On France 6 months' sight...frs.	2-57 cts.		"
3 Do. Do.	2-51	"	"
Sight	2-46	"	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits ; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at,

3 months' notice	3	per cent. per annum.
6 Ditto	do.	do.
12 Ditto	5	do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 30th June 1864.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India, No. XIX. of 1857.*—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,0000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.
W. F. SPEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE.
GAMA, Esq.
KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.

London Bankers.

RICHARD LATHAM, Esq.; JAMES BEVIS, Esq.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee

"	4	do.	2s. do. "
"	3	do.	1s. 11¾d. "
"	2	do.	1s. 11½d. "
"	1	do.	1s. 11¾d. "
" On demand		do.	1s. 11¾d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed " Pay to the Royal Bank of India or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month ; the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	3	do.	4 do. do.
Do.	6	do.	5 do. do.
Do.	12	do.	6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 17th June 1864. J. GORDON, Manager.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 1,000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

12th March 1864.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£644,000 Reserved Fund—£80,000 Royal Charter.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bill's of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz :—

6 months' sight, (not under £50) at	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee
4 Do.	at 2s.		"
3 Do.	at 1s.	11¾d.	"
2 Do.	at 1s.	11¾d.	"
1 Do.	at 1s.	11¾d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)	at 1s.	11¾d.	"

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the " Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 22nd June 1864.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAUB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £750,000.

HEAD OFFICE, 80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, and Umritsar, (others in course of being opened.)

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange :—

On London	at 6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.	p. rupee.
"	4 "	2s. 0d.	"
"	3 "	1s. 11¾d.	"
"	2 "	1s. 11½d.	"
"	1 "	1s. 11¾d.	"
"	on Demand	1s. 11¾d.	"
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand		1s. 11¾d.	"

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits at 3 months' notice	3	per cent.	per ann.
6 "	4	"	"
12 "	6	"	"

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for then Baks Bills on London without notice.

The Bank takes charge of Government Secur ties, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.

If to be paid in India a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
*Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

A. MACKINTOSH, Manager.

8, Nesbit Lane, Bombay, 17th June 1864.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, Rs. 1,20,00,000.

Board of Directors.

RICHARD WILLIS, Esq.—*Chairman.*
ANDREW GRANT, Esq. | SAMUEL L. ACLAND, Esq.
A. F. WALLACE, Esq. | COWASJEE JEHANGEER, Esq.
JOHN L. SCOTT, Esq. | E. D. SASSOON, Esq.

THE Association advances money on the Deposit of Title Deeds of approved freehold or leasehold property in India, with or without regular mortgage.

Negociates Loans on Mortgage for long or short periods.

Makes advances on Stocks, Shares, and other approved Securities.

Effects the purchase and sale of Shares, Stocks, &c.

Receives money on deposit for brief or extended periods, on terms to be agreed upon. By order,

JOHN SMITH, Secretary.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

બોમ્બે ટ્રેડીંગ એંડ બેંકીંગ આસોશીએશન, લીમીટેડ.

धी बंबे तेडींग येंड बाकींग आसोशीएशन लीमीटेड.

INCORPORATED WITH LIMITED LIABILITY AND REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857, OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

Office No. 9, Church Street, Fort.

Capital Twenty Lakhs of Rupees in 10,000 *Shares of Rupees* 200 *each, with power to increase to* Rs. 50,00,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, ESQ., *Chairman.*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE WADIA, Esq.
HAJEE ESMAEL HAJEE HABIB, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.

Treasurers and Managers.

MESSRS. MUNCHERJEE HORMUSJEE AMSEEJEE AND SONS.

Secretary.

MR. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.

Accountant.

MR. JAMSEEJEE VADJABHOY WADIA.

Deputy Accountant.

MR. SHAPOORJEE CURSETJEE.

EXCHANGE.

The Association purchases Bills and grants Drafts, payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong, at the rates of the day.

ADVANCES.

The Association grants Loans against Government and other Securities, and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	4	Do.	4 Do.
Do.	6	Do.	5 Do.
Do.	12	Do.	6 Do.

All Letters should be addressed to the Secretary to the above Association.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. : Saturdays 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.

Bombay, 4th Feb. 1864.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee,

Do.	"	at 3	"	at 2s. 0¼d. "
Do.	"	Demand		
Do.	Scotland	"	}	1s. 11¾d. "
Do.	Ireland	"		